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PERIODICAL LITERATURE

CONDUCTED BY DR ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

[NOTE.—Authors, especially those whose articles appear in journals and other serials not entirely devoted to anthropology, will greatly aid this department of the *American Anthropologist* by sending direct to Dr A. F. Chamberlain, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A., reprints or copies of such studies as they may desire to have noticed in these pages. — EDITOR.]

GENERAL

Alsberg (M.) Krankheit und Descendenz. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 118-122.) Discusses the question whether there does not exist a coincidence or a relationship between the phylogenetic stage of evolution in an organ and a more or less pronounced disposition in the same to morbid changes, between the changes run through in the course of phylogenetic evolution and certain so-called "pathological phenomena," or "diseases." Dr A. considers the ribs, the vermiform appendix, certain glands and gland-like organs, anomalies of refraction in the human eye, rumination, etc., from this point of view.

Andree (H.) Kurzer Rückblick auf Richard Andrees literarische Tätigkeit. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 148.) Lists, with brief notes, chief publications, 1860-1904, which covered such topics as the Jews, metals among primitive people, anthropophagy, ethnographic parallels, deluge myths, folk-lore, votive offerings, etc.

Anthony (R.) Rapport de la commission nommée pour l'attribution du prix Broca, 1904. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 589-590.) Prize divided between MM. Launois et Roy's *Études biologiques sur les géants* (Paris, 1904) and M. Demonet's MS. *Recherches sur la capacité vitale*.

Barchielli (A.) Variazioni del margine superiore dello sterno umano e loro significato. (Mon. Zool. Ital., 1904, xv, 54-61, 2 pl.) Gives results of examination of 162 sternums of adults and a few embryos. The *tubercula epis-*

ternalia, of which three cases occurred, are regarded by B. as rudiments of the episternum of the lower vertebrates.

Beddoe (J.) A method of estimating skull-capacity from peripheral measures. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1904, xxxiv, 266-283.) Discusses briefly various methods and adds "new proofs" with slight modification of author's process. Tables of measurements of Naqada, Romano-Briton, Vedda, Negro, Sumatran, Australian skulls. Pages 277-283 reply to article by Prof. Pearson in *Biometrika* in criticism of B's scheme.

Bermbach (Dr) Ueber Pfeilgifte und vergiftete Pfeile. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 51-52.) Notes on arrow poisons and poisoned arrows in Asia and Indonesia (Ainu, Malays, Malaccans, etc.), S. America (Orinoco-Amazonian region, Chocos, Cayapas, Goajiros, etc.), Africa (East Africa, pygmies, Congo region, Bushmen, etc.). Snake poison is a wide-spread constituent. Vegetable poisons are obtained from aconitum, strychnos, antiaris, solanum. American poisons are *curari*, toad-poison, poison from corpses, etc. In parts of Africa spider-poison is employed.

Boas (F.) Some traits of primitive culture. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1904, xvii, 243-254.) Discusses "the general lack of differentiation of mental activities." In primitive life religion and science, music, poetry and dance, myth and history, fashion and ethics, appear to us inextricably interwoven, yet, when we consider that all vestiges of similar forms of thought have not yet disappeared from our civilization, we can

see how these phenomena may fall into an orderly array. Dr B. notes the association between traditional etiquette and ethical feeling (*e. g.*, sense of propriety, religious intolerance, food aversions, styles of dress) in modern life and compares them with analogous phenomena in primitive life (taboos, education, ritual, decorative art, etc.). The resistance to change is largely due to emotional sources, and in primitive culture emotional associations are the prevailing type. In civilization reasoning is able to modify activities having no emotional value, but "we cannot remodel, without serious emotional resistance, any of the fundamental lines of thought and action which are determined by our early education, and which form the subconscious basis of all our activities." The loss of conservatism accompanying the substitution, in the progress of primitive culture to civilization, of intellectual for emotional associations, does not affect seriously the mass of subconscious activities and modes of thought learned more by imitation than by education.

- The history of anthropology. (Science, N. Y., 1904, N. S., XX, 513-524.) Address at St Louis, Sept., 1904. Discusses "the general conditions of scientific thought that have given rise to anthropology,"—the anthropological science of to-day is distinct in scope and method from the speculative anthropology of the 18th and of the early part of the 19th century. About the middle of the last century the beginnings of anthropology were laid from three distinct points of view—historical, classificatory, geographical (Darwin, Spencer, Tylor, Bastian, Gerland, — *Elementargedanken*, "Culturbrille," etc.). The linguistic aspect was discussed by Steinthal, the somatic was set going by the metric method of Quetelet. Folk-psychology felt the influence of Steinthal and subsequently of Wundt, Baldwin, Tarde, Stoll. Somatology owes much to Huxley, Wiedersheim, Galton, and Pearson, — the last two have developed the methods of the quantitative study of the varieties of man. The research work of the field anthropologist is of some importance, and detailed archeological and ethnological studies have reacted upon the theories of anthropology. Anthropology is now becoming of great value in

the general system of our culture and education, particularly in enabling us to see our origins and criticize objectively our own work.

- Brower** (C. DeW.) Collection and preservation of antiquities for the benefit of the public. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1905, IV, 57-60.) Cites examples of valuable relics hidden away in attics, bureaus, etc., and inaccessible to students. Argues for the better preservation and exhibition of these, preferably in museums.
- Buschan** (G.) Cultur und Gehirn. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthropol., 1904, XXXV, 127-133.) See *American Anthropologist*, 1905, N. S., VII, 135. This paper, in extended form, has appeared as *Cultur und Gehirn* (Wiesbaden, 1905) in the series of monographs entitled *Grenzfragen des Nerven- und Seelenlebens*.
- Cartailhac** (É.) Les anneaux-disques préhistoriques. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1904, XV, 359-368, 5 figs.) Résumé and critique of an article by Ch. Buttin on *Les anneaux-disques préhistoriques et les tchakras de l'Inde* in the *Revue Savoisienne* for 1903. B. compares the prehistoric disc-rings found at Combes, near Chambéry, in 1883, with the steel disc-rings now used as weapons only by the Akalis, a Sikh tribe of the Punjab. Cartailhac thinks the comparison suggestive, but asks more evidence.
- Chamberlain** (A. F.) Proverbs in the making: Some scientific common-places. II. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1904, XVII, 268-278.) Nos. 206-450 of trite statements of scientific facts and fancies by writers in various modern languages.
- Cosentini** (F.) Les recherches anthropologiques modernes et la sociologie génétique. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, V^e s., V, 591-600.) Discusses origin of human race (author thinks "polygeny is not only a logical consequence of the Darwinian theory, but is also confirmed by the results of prehistoric investigations"), migrations (rare in primitive times), paleolithic (fire created the hearth and gave birth to sociability; no religion) and neolithic (industry and social life developed; division of labor; nomad becomes sedentary) man, age of metals (augmentation of human strength and improvement of all forms of work, analogy between pre-

historic men and the savages of to-day, and the atavic regression of criminals in physical and psychical characters toward the condition of the lower races of man.

Dieterich (A.) Mutter Erde. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1904, VIII, 1-50.) First two sections of extended discussion of "mother earth" in folk-thought, custom, mythology, religion, etc., especially the folk-religions of ancient Greece and Rome. Earth is mother of men, from her they come forth as children, to her they return at death to be reborn. Begetting and birth belong with sowing and plant-growth. "Mother earth" is the first root of all religions. The Athenian was proud of his autochthony. Hellas abounded with traces of the earth-cult. Through Plato the world caught up something of Attic folk-belief.

Fischer (W.) Ein einfaches und praktisches Verfahren für Hand- und Fussabdrücke auf Papier. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 49-50.) Brief account of a method of obtaining impressions of the hands and feet on paper by means of a water-color solution.

Frassetto (F.) Appunti sulla scafocefalia patologica. (A. d. Soc. Rom. di Antrop., 1905, XI, 195-210.) Gives results of observation of four scaphoid crania in the Anthropological Museum of the University of Padua, with brief descriptions of such skulls in other collections or recorded by other authorities. A valuable bibliography, 1781-1901, of 54 titles, including references to living scaphocephali, is appended. The facts met with in the examination of scaphoid crania are best explained, according to F., by the theory of obelic hypervascularization, manifesting itself in the early fetal periods. Hereditary syphilis may be one of the ultimate causes of the hypervascularization due to neoplasia of the capillaries following irritation.

— Appunti sulla trigonocefalia. (Ibid., 211-215.) Lists all known cases (27) of trigonocephaly. This anomaly is not due, F. thinks, to precocious synostosis of the bifrontal or metopic suture, but rather to hypervascularization of the metopic region, causing such synostosis, and due sometimes to syphilis. This hypervascularization arises in the embryonic period. Bibliography of 11 titles.

— In morte di Leopoldo Maggi. (Ibid., 322-328.) Brief account of life and scientific activities of the Italian anatomist-anthropologist with bibliography (74 titles) of writings, 1872-1899.

Guibert (A.) Évolution mentale, son apogée, ses lois. (Bull. Soc. d' Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 615-630.) Dr G. argues that when it has reached adolescence and maturity the human understanding is autonomous and does not disappear with the vanishing of the majority of the sensorial perceptions. At its apogee it directs, controls, and utilizes these. The laws of mental evolution are: Heredity of understanding, evolution by progressive differentiation of ideas among themselves, evolution by adaptation to the milieu, hierarchization of the ideas of the understanding (slow process).

Günther (S.) Die Anfänge des Zählens, Rechnens und Messens im Lichte der vergleichenden Ethnologie. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 133-134.) Touches on discontinuities in numeration (Danish *halvtredsindstyve*, 50; French *quatre-vingts*, 80), fingercounting, the Hindu invention of zero, prehistoric sense for geometry seen in ornamentation, use of same stereometric form of buildings by widely separated peoples, Micronesian charts, etc. In the discussion Dr Oppert discussed at some length the invention of zero.

— Entwicklung, Richtpunkte und neuere Methoden der Völkerkunde. (Ibid., 42-43.) This address has appeared in extended form as *Ziele, Richtpunkte und Methoden der modernen Völkerkunde* (Stuttgart, 1904, pp. 52).

Hales (F. N.) Materials for the psychogenetic theory of comparison. (Brit. J. Psych., Cambridge, 1905, I, 205-239.) Treats of comparison in the gesture-language of deaf-mutes and primitive peoples, in spoken languages (American, Australian, Polynesian, African, Melanesian, Dravidian, Indo-Germanic). In comparisons the development of linguistic forms in the race parallels that in the individual. The most primitive methods are opposition and exclusion, — graduation comes later.

Hogg (A. J.) The patination of flint implements. (Man, Lond., 1905, 6-7.)

Author concludes that, in certain implements from Knowle (Wiltshire) the glaze is due to the operation of sand in running water. In Egypt stones are polished by wind-driven sand.

Jacob (S.), Lee (A.), and Pearson (K.)

Preliminary note on interracial characters and their correlation in man. (*Biometrika*, Cambridge, 1903, II, 347-356.) Treats of correlation of breadths on living head, cephalic and nasal indices, orbital, cephalic and nasal indices of cranium, length and breadth of living head. The material is Naqada, Bengalese, Bavarian, Aino, etc. Authors hold that the anatomists' "principle of compensation" is quite fallacious.

Kittredge (G. L.)

Disenchantment by decapitation. (*J. Amer. Folk-Lore*, Boston, 1905, XVIII, 1-15.) Well-documented comparative study of a motif occurring in two Middle English romances, *The Carl of Carlisle* and *The Turk and Gawain*. Whatever their dates these romances preserve, in the matter of disenchantment, a naïve and ancient superstition, which may fairly claim universal currency. Gaelic, Welsh, Irish, Scotch, German, Austrian, Gipsy, Swedish, Norwegian, Breton, Armenian, and other cognates are discussed.

Kollmann (I.)

Neue Gedanken über das alte Problem von der Abstammung des Menschen. (*Globus*, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVII, 140-148, 3 fgs.) Discusses the Pithecanthropus of Dubois, man of Neandertal and Krapina, — theories of Schwalbe, Klaatsch, Giuffrida-Ruggeri, etc., — pygmies and their place among the varieties of the human race, the anthropoids (gorilla fetus), etc. Prof. K. considers that the Neandertal man was an ancestor of modern European man; the pygmies were the first form of the human race, since transformed, their high, well-developed skulls are archetypal for man. K. is a monogenist, and for him the man of Neandertal is only an offshoot of the large races. The same article (with 7 fgs.) appears also in the *Cbl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthr.* (München), 1905, XXXVI, 10-20.

Lang (A.)

Misgivings of an anthropologist. (*Man*, Lond., 1905, 7-10.) Enumerates 10 "fallacies" in opinions concerning the origin and nature of totemism, particularly with reference to the Australian aborigines.

Layard (Nina F.) Further excavations on a paleolithic site in Ipswich. (*J. Anthr. Inst.*, Lond., 1904, XXXIV, 306-310, 2 pl.) Describes excavations made in October, 1903, in a pit in the brick-earth of Ipswich and the paleolithic implements diverse in form discovered there. They are probably due to "a post-glacial colony of paleolithic men."

Newell (W. W.) The Passover song of the Kid and an equivalent from New England. (*J. Amer. Folk-Lore*, Boston, 1905, XVIII, 33-48.) Comparative study with text of "Kid do go" ca. 1800 from Salem, Mass. N. concludes that "indications point to a single old French root for the European song" (ca. 12-13th century). The Jewish Passover song (song of the Kid) is only a translation of the *randonnée*, which has found its way to parts of Africa, Asia, etc.

Nicola (B.)

Sopra le inserzioni dei muscoli lumbricales nella mano dell' uomo. (*A. d. Soc. Rom. di Anthropol.*, 1905, XI, 217-227.) Gives results of observation of the lumbrical muscles of 153 hands in 100 human bodies (adult, mostly Piedmontese) with references to the literature of the subject. Some of the less common observations are recorded in detail. Abnormal lumbricals occurred in 50 percent of the cases and were more frequent in men than in women. The third lumbrical is most anomalous. Bibliography of 13 titles.

Pearson (K.)

Professor Aurel von Török's attack on the arithmetical mean. (*Biometrika*, Cambridge, 1903, II, 339-345.) Critique of von Török's paper in the *Ztschr. f. Morph. u. Anthr.*, IV, 500-588, and consideration of his cranio-metric data of 2,000 Hungarian skulls.

— Homogeneity and heterogeneity in collections of crania. (*Ibid.*, 345-347.) Criticizes C. S. Myers' discussion of the Naqada and other crania in *Man*, 1903, 13.

Ranke (J.)

Jahresbericht des General-secretärs. (*Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthropol.*, München, 1904, XXXV, 71-75.) Contains brief notes on recent anthropological literature: Prehistory (Gorgianović-Kramberger, Nüesch, Salin), Ethnology (von Luschan, Abraham und Hornbostel), Somatology and racial anthropology (Fritsch, Nieuwenhuis, Birkner, Sakaki, Walkhoff, Retzius, etc.).

- Zur Anthropologie des Schulterblattes. (Ibid., 139-144, 1 fig.) Discusses the general structure of the shoulder-blade, its form, etc., among the anthropoids. In man alone the fore-limbs have been freed from the duty of serving as organs of movement and support, — this, a last cause of the upright walk is the mechanical ground for the specially human structure of the shoulder-blade.
- Ranke** (K. E.) Das Gauss'sche Fehlergesetz und seine Verallgemeinerungen durch Fechner und Pearson in ihrer Tragweite für die Anthropologie. (Ibid., 99-104.) Discusses the bearing of Gauss's law of error, and its generalizations by Fechner and Pearson, for anthropology. Fixed organic variation-series of simple measurements must always follow Fechner's law of distribution (close to Gauss's). Otherwise the material is not homogeneous or the variation has been seriously interfered with.
- Schmidt** (E.) Die Grösse der Zwerge und der sogenannten Zwergvölker. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 121-125.) Discusses the stature of dwarfs and dwarf-like races (African pygmies, Bushmen, Minkopi, Philippine Negritos, etc.). The Malaccan Semang and Sakai, the Celebesan Toala, the Veddas of Ceylon are hardly pygmies. Reference to the average stature, etc., of the people to which civilized explorers belong, has vitiated their ideas of pygmyism sometimes. Pygmies are also to be distinguished from small-statured people.
- Spitzka** (A.) The development of man's brain. American mind destined to dominate human powers of the earth. Illustrated by studies of the brains of intellectual persons, of individuals of various races and of criminals. (Connecticut Magazine, 1905, 319-355, 6 pl.) Discusses cerebral localization, brains of intellectual persons, cerebro-cerebellar ratio, callosus, race brains, criminal brains. The brains of sane and intellectually eminent persons give evidences of morphologic superiority in surface configuration, complexity and area of certain cortical territories, etc. Sane criminals have no "criminal cerebral characteristics." The formation of an "American Family of the Aryan Race" now going on will lead to bigger and better brains.
- von den Steinen** (K.) Die Bedeutung der Textilmuster für den geometrischen Stil der Naturvölker. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthropol., München, 1904, XXXV, 126-127.) Points out how the forms of nature and those of technique stimulate the artist formation-power and thus "suggested motives" have a large rôle in primitive decorative art. Zigzags, triangles and lozenges with central cross as a model, due to the *diagonal* disposition, are the starting point for numerous examples of "symbolism" among the American Indians. For the North American Indian the triangle is a tent, for the Polynesian a shark's tooth, for the Xingu Indian the woman's cover. Explanations are secondary interpretations.
- Toldt** (C.) Ueber einige Structur- und Formverhältnisse des Menschlichen Unterkiefers. (Ibid., 94-99.) Discusses and criticises Walkhoff's *Der Unterkiefer der Anthropomorphen und des Menschen* (Wiesbaden, 1902) and Weidenreich's *Die Bildung des Kinnes* in the *Anatomischer Anzeiger* for 1904, and gives results of radiographic investigations. The conclusion reached is that the human chin is a correlate of the whole structure of the head — a peculiar feature of man as compared with all other animals, and not a regressional or degenerative phenomenon, as would be the case if it had to be referred to a reduction of the teeth.
- Uhlenhuth** (Hr.) Ein neuer biologischer Beweis für die Blutsverwandtschaft zwischen Menschen und Affengeschlecht. (Ibid., 114-118.) Discusses the use of serum-reactions as a means of determining affinity and résumés the chief facts (which he has confirmed) of Nuttall's *Blood Immunity and Blood Relationship* (Cambridge, 1904). With the orang-utang, gorilla, and chimpanzee the reaction was almost as strong as with man; with the *Cynocephali* and *Cercopithec*i the result was weaker; with the New-World monkeys still weaker; no complete reaction was obtained from the *Cebidæ* or from *Hapalidæ*, nor from lemurs. The degree of the blood relationships of man and the apes is thus indicated.
- Volkov** (Th.) Les variations squelettiques du pied. (Bull. Soc. d' Anthr. de Paris, 1904, 7^e s., v, 720-725.) Bibliography, 89 titles, to monograph.
- Walkhoff** (O.) Das Femur des Menschen und der Anthropomorphen in seiner

functionellen Gestalt. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 87-88.) Gives results of experiments concerning the functional form of the femur in man and the anthropoids, made with X-rays, etc. Details are given in the author's *Das Femur des Menschen und der Anthropomorphen in seiner funktionellen Gestalt* (Wiesbaden, 1904.)

Witkowski (Dr) Die Bäder und Bädelerleben in früherer Zeit. (Ibid., 1905, xxxvi, 23.) Résumé of address before Wiesbaden Anthropological Society. The use of baths for purposes of cleanliness is comparatively new. Water was "feared" by many primitive men. Hydro-mythology is quite extensive. In India baths first make their appearance among the civilized races. Then in Babylon and Assyria. With the Jews springs were the center of social life. In Japan baths had a high development, — not so in China. The ancient Greeks had sea and river baths (later also house-baths). Rome had gorgeous baths, curative and otherwise, which the barbarians and Christians adopted. Sun-baths were introduced from Greece into Rome.

EUROPE

Anoutchine (A.) L'archéologie en Russie. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1904, xv, 351-358.) Résumé by M. Déchelette from the German translation in the *Centralblatt für Anthropologie* for 1903. See *American Anthropologist*, 1903, N. S., v, 560.

Ardu-Onnis (E.) Restes humains préhistoriques de la grotte de San Bartolomeo, près Cagliari. Contribution à l'anthropologie de la Sardaigne. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1904, xv, 313-331, 11 figs.) Discusses the prehistoric human remains (2 skulls and a number of bones of the face and cranium; with measurements, etc.) discovered in 1880 by F. Orsoni. The cave of San Bartolomeo contains three successive deposits indicating the presence of man of the stone, bronze, and iron ages. The cranial remains resemble strikingly modern Mediterranean forms (Sardinian).

Baudoin (M.) Débris d'une mâchoire d'enfant trouvé sous un mégalithe de Vendée. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 570.) Note on the fragment of the jaw of a child (5-6 yrs.)

found in 1904 under the megalith of the Champ de Savatole, Bernard, Vendée.

— Luxation préhistorique de l'atlas sur l'axis. (Ibid., 553-554.) Describes luxation indicated in a skeleton from a megalith in Vendée, the first on record. The luxation was caused by a falling block of stone, death being instantaneous.

— et **Bonnemère** (L.) Les haches polies dans l'histoire jusqu'au XIX^e siècle. (Ibid., 496-548, 3 figs.) Interesting, well-documented article treating of the history of polished stone hatchets: Synonymy ("thunder-stones," etc.), folklore (amulets, folk-medicine, legends), Greek and Latin periods, Renaissance (the text of Aldovandus *De Ceraunia* is given in detail, also Gerner and Mercatus), other writers briefly, from Shakespeare down to close of 18th century. The connection of polished stone hatchets with thunder, in folk-lore, is very widespread.

de Blasio (A.) Steatopigia in prostitute. (A. di psich., neuropatol., etc., Torino, 1905, xxvi, 257-264, 1 pl., 1 fig.) Describes two cases (Apulian aged 22, Neapolitan, 19) of steatopygia (excessive development noticed in early life, marked at puberty) in free-will prostitutes. Author suggests that prehistoric man may have been steatopygous.

Bolk (L.) Répartition du type blond et du type brun dans les Pays-Bas. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 578-586, 3 figs., map.) Based on personal examinations of 5,000 Dutch school children and data from 3,400 questionnaires representing some 477,200 school children, Jews not counted. Dr B. concludes that the population of Holland is no less mixed than that of Belgium or England. The principal elements (*Homo Europæus* and *Homo Alpinus*) occur in the proportion of 1 : 2, the Alpine variety occupying the south especially. The primitive Zealand type (Alpine) has crossed with the Frisian (European) to produce a pseudo-alpine variety with brown eyes, long face, and broad skull. The brunets are most numerous in Zealand, Limburg, North Brabant; blonds in Friesland, Drenthe, and the northern part of N. Holland. Brunetism increases toward Belgium.

Bonnet (—) Demonstration des Greifswalder Scaphocephalen. (Corr.-Bl. d.

Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 89-91.) Describes the scaphocephalic skull of a weaver of Stettin (it was the subject of a dissertation by Schade in 1858), who died in 1855 at the age of 38. The cause of the premature synostosis of the sagittal suture was probably some affection of the periost or the bones, occurring in fetal life.

Boxich (G. I.) Contributo allo studio morfologico-clinico e antropologico dei delinquenti. (A. d. Soc. Rom. di Anthrop., 1905, xi, 229-299.) This detailed monograph, of which pages 236-267 give anthropometric data in tabular form (stature, weight, head, limbs, hand, etc.) and pages 268-288 list of degenerative and other related characters, with list of frequency, is based on Dr B's personal measurements and observation of 100 male criminals from various parts of Italy (29 from Sicily). Of degenerative characters, etc., 89 are cited, occurring in all 391 times, — the most frequent are low forehead 17; "handle ears" 14; tattooing 16; severe childhood diseases 21. Two types of constitutions occur, — one with ample chest and large heart, the other with narrow chest and small heart. Of these the first corresponds to the violent class of criminals, the second to the ordinary delinquent committing petty crimes, theft, etc. Deficiency in proportion of finger-reach and certain other somatic peculiarities also characterize the first type. Interference with the typical evolution of the organism, disturbance of its normal equilibrium, modifications of the sense of self, these morbose phenomena, lowering the physiological and mental functioning of the human being, are the matrices of crime.

Bünker (J. R.) Windische Fluren und Bauernhäuser aus dem Gailtale in Kärnten. (Mitt. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1905, xxxv, 1-37, 39 figs.) Describes the five "fields" belonging to Riegersdorf, east of Arnoldstein, as typically Wendish (Krainberg in particular). These villages seem to have had different origins. Also the characteristic Wendish house of the Gail valley (in Pökau, Feistritz, Arnoldstein, Nösch, Agoritschach). The Wendish house was originally a wooden house. Externally it resembles very much the German house, but the internal arrangement

is quite different. The primitive type consisted of "stable" and vestibule.

Burne (Charlotte S.) Northumbrian social customs. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1904, xv, 341-343.) Notes from parish of Ilderton connected with the Roddam family, — agricultural laborers, wedding-custom, rhymed charter of Athelstan.

Buschan (G.) Bornholm. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 149-152.) Discusses name ("island fortification"), archeological history (settled from the peninsula of Schonen in the later stone age) through stone, bronze, iron ages and early Christian period (of 37 rune-stones discovered some 5 or 6 belong to heathen times), present population, physical characters, language ("low Danish" mixed with "Swedish"), religion, geology, etc. Up to 1886, Vedel, whose *Bornholm's Old-tidminder* (Kopenhagen, 1886), with a supplement (1897) tells the story of the island 400 B.C.-1050 A.D., recorded 36,000 graves of the prehistoric period.

Capelli (L. M.) Per la distribuzione regionale della genialità in Italia. (A. di psich., Torino, 1904, xxv, 252-268.) Treats of the local distribution of men of genius (enumerated from De Gubernatis' biographical dictionary in the various Italian provinces. C. finds that they bear a certain relation (Lombrosan) to the figures for the prevalence of high stature, large skull capacity, mental diseases, epilepsy, alcoholism, suicide, illegitimate birth, idiocy, density of population, illiteracy, wealth, etc.

Cook (A. B.) The European sky-god. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1904, xv, 264-315, 370-426.) First two sections of a monograph discussing the nature of the sky-god among the ancient Greeks, Italians, Celts, Germans, Slavs, etc., — deals with the nature, functions, folk-conception, name, affinities, etc., of Zeus (the brilliant; also the thunderer, rain-bringer, etc.), sky-god, sun-god, rain-god, water-god, earth-god, — Zeus had his sacred tree, the king was a human Zeus, named after him, acting as his vice-regent, etc. The divine king was doomed to die as his physical strength waned. A stronger man succeeded, or he abdicated after a fixed term. The victors at great festivals and games posed as Zeus. Apollo was a mere solar aspect of Zeus and more anciently connected with the oak, not

the laurel,—there were other surrogates besides the latter. C's general view is that his conclusion in regard to Zeus and Jupiter hold good perhaps for the whole Indo-European stock. Some of his analogies and etymologies are quite venturesome.

D'Aeth (F. G.) Saint James's day and grottoes. (*Ibid.*, 1905, xvi, 180-182.) Brief account of children's festival at Leytonstone, Essex, on St James's day, when "grottoes" are constructed of clinkers and rubbish on the edge of the pavement,—oyster-shells are used, if possible. A lighted candle is put in the grotto (purchased with the first halfpenny given by passers-by). This custom is "fairly general in the London district." The grottoes are probably imitations of shrines of St James of Compostella, so the custom is *ca.* 500 years old.

Deecke (W.) Farbendifferenzen prähistorischen Steinwerkzeuge. (*Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop.*, München, 1904, xxxv, 86-87.) Discusses briefly the color of flint tools. Those of Rügen are black, a color rare at Stralsund. (Experiment shows that fire has no rôle in making or in coloring flints.) The patina may be a test of "eoliths." The spurious flint can also be detected.

Deniker (J.) Les six races composant la population actuelle de l'Europe. (*J. Anthr. Inst.*, Lond., 1904, xxxiv, 181-206, 6 pl.) Dr D. argues for the existence in modern Europe of six races: 1. Nordic, tall dolichocephalic, blond. 2. Eastern, sub-brachycephalic, small-statured, blond. 3. Ibero-Insular, dolichocephalic, small-statured, brunet. 4. Western, brachycephalic, small-statured, brunet. 5. Atlanto-Mediterranean sub-dolichocephalic, tall, brunet. 6. Adriatic, brachycephalic, tall, brunet. To these are added, as secondary races, for No. 1 a sub-Nordic, for No. 2 a Vistulian, for No. 5 a Northwest, and for No. 6 a sub-Adriatic. The localization of these races is indicated. D. considers that his scheme and Ripley's do not differ so much as might be supposed.

Dennis (L. J.) Fin Mac Coul's pebble. (*Folk-Lore*, Lond., 1905, xvi, 186, 1 pl.) Note on a "pebble," which this famous giant once threw at his wife. Fin is now Carlingford mountain, County Down.

Dittmeyer (—) Bericht über aufgefundenen Trichtergruben. (*Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop.*, 1904, xxxv, 42.) Brief account of the examination in September, 1903, of the funnel-pits near Oberwaldbehrungen, said to be the sites of dwellings, a view confirmed by the discovery of bones, ashes, clay, sooty stones, etc.

Elbert (J.) Ueber die Altersbestimmung menschlicher Reste aus der Ebene des westfälischen Beckens. (*Ibid.*, 1906, 114.) Discusses the age of finds of human remains, etc., in the plain of the Westphalian basin (Lippe, Ems and tributaries),—geological and archeological evidences are considered (the measurements of a dolichocephalic skull are given on p. 113). The skeletons are of neolithic type, but they have been to ascribed the old diluvial stratum. The evidence is not sufficient to settle the question of geological age.

Eyre (Margaret) Folk-lore of the Wye valley. (*Folk-Lore*, Lond., 1905, xvi, 162-179, 1 pl.) Treats of the stones of Trelleck ("Harold's stones"), the "virtuous wells," charms and folk-medicine, witches and their ways, white magic, witchwives, fairies, etc. Offa's dyke still divides England from Wales. In this region are the Forest of Dean people, the Welsh, and on the hill-tops "the ancient Silurians [?]."

da Costa Ferreira (A.) La capacité du crâne et la composition ethnique probable du peuple portugais. (*Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris*, 1904, v^e s., v, 473-491.) Résumés investigations of Ferraz de Macedo, Fonseca Cardoso, Severino Marques, etc. According to the author there exist in Portugal two dolichocephalic (small stature, small head; tall, large head) and three mesaticephalic (small, large head; taller, small head; taller than first, shorter than second, small head) types of man. The short, small-headed dolichocephal of Traz-os-Montes is related to the race of Cro-Magnon; the mesaticephaly of Minho is due to the Celts; in Alemtejo a Semitic (?) and in Algarve a Berber-Moor element has persisted. Da C. F. looks on skull capacity as a good ethnic criterion.

Fuchs (K.) Ueber ein prähistorisches Almenhaus. (*Globus*, Brnshwg., 1905, lxxxvii, 85-90, 151-156, 8 figs.) Prof. F. argues that "the wooden prototype

of the Greek temple was an *Almenhaus*, the house of a rich cattle-breeder of the middle European plateau, whom a long winter compelled to lay by great stores of hay, and so erected over the stable a large hay-loft which kept it warm." He describes in detail a house, at the same time the primitive form of the modern Czik wood-houses, the ancient Greek temple and several modern Alpine types of dwellings.

Fuhse (F.) Hügelgräber in der Nahe von Gandersheim, Braunschweig. (Ibid., 125-128, 6 figs.) Brief account of a group of mound-graves (first investigated by Thiele in 1865-1874, then by Dr F. in 1904) and contents. New for this region are the packing of incinerated bones and votive gifts in a covering of wood; also the presence as grave-gifts of wheel-needles (4-eyed Middle German type).

Griffiths (G. B.) Measurements of 130 criminals. (Biometrika, Camb., 1904, III, 60-62.) Give tables of details of cranial and head measurements of 100 "ordinary" and 30 lunatic criminals, made at Parkhurst Prison. The cephalic index of the former ranges from 71.2 to 90.2; of the latter from 73.1 to 87.1.

Guldberg (G. A.) Ueber die Krümmung des Oberschenkels. (Int. Mntsschr. f. Anat. u. Phys., Berlin, 1904, XXI, 292-298.) Gives results of examination of 90 femora (right and left) from old Norwegian graves. The infantile and fetal type is rectilinear. The physiological curvature develops when the child begins to walk and is well-marked in the second and third year; and in the period from 8-12 years the curve reaches practically the adult state.

Gunther (R. T.) The *cimaruta*, its structure and development. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, xvi, 132-161, 8 pls., 1 fig.) Treats in detail of the *cimaruta*, or sprig of rue, "a compound charm of some complexity," dedicated to the service of infants. In a good *cimaruta* are these emblems: Rue, hand, moon, key, flower, horn (or fish), cock (or eagle) and, sometimes, in later and more elaborate specimens also serpent, cornucopia, cherub. The modern *cimaruta* is of silver. G. thinks that the *cimaruta* is not a descendant of any of the Roman phallic amulets, but had an essentially separate origin (materially in a real sprig of

rue). The change from an actual *materia medica* to a symbolic representation of it is easy enough. Association with trees accounts for some of the added elements. From an earlier broader significance it shrank to be the special protection of women in childbirth. Although not mentioned by writers before 1888 the *cimaruta* is not a mere spurious *roba Americana*, but an ancient amulet, closely resembling old Etruscan and Assyrian objects of similar nature.

Hedinger (Dr) Die Ligurer. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthropol., München, 1904, xxxv, 53-54.) Author argues that the primitive Ligurians were a dolichocephalic people closely resembling the Cro-Magnon race and related to the Berbers, Kabyles, and Guanches. They were pushed southward and westward by the descent of the Aryans from the north.

— Aegäische Cultur. (Ibid., 57-59.) Résumés briefly recent discoveries. The Kamaras culture is to be ascribed to the Carians (neither Aryan nor Semitic), whose civilization produced in Crete was taken over by the Greeks.

Hodgson (M. L.) Some notes on the Huculs. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, xvi, 48-55, 6 pl.) Notes on habitat, religion, marriage-customs, easter-eggs, ornaments, implements, etc., of the Hutzuls of Galicia, compiled from the data in Prof Szuchiewicz's *Huculsczyzna*. The Hutzuls have preserved their ancient customs, original dress, etc., to a large extent. Their religion has many elements of paganism.

von Jaden (H.) Ueber den islandischen Bauernhof. (Stzgb. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1904, 102-103, 4 figs.) Brief account of the typical farm buildings of the Iceland peasants, who are more cattle-keepers (rather shepherds) than farmers, as they cannot cultivate grain.

Jaeger (J.) Die Chiemseelandschaft. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, lxxxvii, 181-186.) Geological and archeological-historical account of the region about Chiem, the largest of the lakes of the Bavarian Alps. Evidence of man's presence here in the oldest stone period is not yet forthcoming, nor does clear proof of lake-dwellings exist. The later stone age is sparsely represented. Stations of the bronze and Hallstatt period, —

the iron-using people were perhaps Germanic, — occur, remains of the Roman domination, etc.

Jennings (Hermione L. F.) A Cambridgeshire witch. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, xvi, 187-190.) Describes Mrs S. (1810-1880) and relates stories concerning her.

Jones (B. J.) Stories from Leitrim and Cavan. (Ibid., 1904, xv, 336-341.) English texts of 6 brief stories (dead letter, dog spirit, dead priest, man who sold his daughter to the devil, fairy's question, crock of gold) told in 1894 by a domestic servant.

Karo (G.) Neue Funde von Knosos. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1904, viii, 144-148.) Résumés the discoveries of religious importance in the recent expeditions of Evans 1902-03.

— Ausgrabungen im östlichen Kreta. (Ibid., 148-149.) Treats briefly of the terra cotta statuettes and animal figures found at Palaikastro.

Kauffmann (Fr.) Altgermanische Religion. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1904, viii, 114-128.) Critical résumés of recent literature on ancient Teutonic religion, — works of Meyer, Frommhold, Goldmann, Müller, Schoning, Staerk, Hensler, Ebermann, etc.

Kemke (H.) Die Bedeutung der Ostsee für die Vorgeschichte unserer Provinz. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthropol., München, 1904, xxxv, 44-46.) Points out the significance of the Baltic for the prehistory of the province of East Prussia. Commerce with the north and west was considerable in pre-Roman times, and before the Christian era relations with the west had been established.

Kretische Forschungen. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 190.) Résumés articles of Harriet A. Boyd in *Transactions* of the Department of Archeology, University of Pennsylvania, and A. J. Evans in *Nature* for January 26, 1905.

Leroy (R.) Deux cas de thorax en entonnoir dans la même famille. — Autopsie. (Bull. Soc. d'Anth. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 571-578.) Describes two cases (father and son) of the pathological (rare) malformation known as funnel chest, *Trichterbrust*, with references to the literature of the subject. The autopsy

of the son is given. The cause of this anomaly is still in dispute.

Lett (H. W.) Winning the churn, Ulster. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, xvi, 185-186.) Brief account of a custom, "prevalent all through the counties of Down and Antrim 50 years ago." The *churn* is a sort of lost sheaf or corn-maiden.

Lindner (A.) Die Hügelgräber im Kotlover Walde bei Lippen, Bezirk Budweis. (Mitt. d. Anthr. Ges. in Wien, 1905, xxxv, 38-44, 2 pl., 4 fgs.) Enumerates and describes contents (clay urns and other pottery, etc.) of 5 hill-graves, of which the first four belong to the close of the Hallstatt period. The excavation took place 1902-1904.

MacLagan (R. C.) Additions to "The Games of Argyleshire." (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, xvi, 77-97, 192-221.) First two sections of data supplementary to author's *The Games of Argyleshire* (London, 1900), — rubrics: general activity, articulation, auguries, ball games, balancing, bat games, blind-fold games, archery, choosing partners, chucks, circling, cock-fighting, concealed object recovering, counting out rhyme, dancing, finger-names, funeral games, gambling, nine-holes, hand-clapping, hen and chickens.

Macquart (É.) Les mouvements de la population et de la richesse privée de France au cours du dernier quart de siècle. (Bull. Soc. d'Anth. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 587-588.) M. concludes that, "in spite of the most ingenious and seductive theories, there really exists no relation between the demography of a nation and the economic condition of its inhabitants."

Mehlis (C.) Eine neue neolithische Station in der Vorderpfalz. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 337-338, 4 fgs.) Describes the excavation of a house-pit at Venningen in February, 1905. The upper layer yielded pottery fragments of the Roman period, the lower a pottery fragment of the neolithic age, a piece of elk-horn, etc. The neolithic pottery fragment has three finger-nail impressions, which Köhl considers a mark of the lake-dwelling type.

— Wilser's "Germanen." (Ibid., 254-255.) Résumés Dr Ludwig Wilser's *Die Germanen* (Leipzig, 1904). Wilser finds the home of Homo Primi-

genius in Central Europe,—the North European race gave birth to the Aryan tribes.

Montelius (O.) Die frühesten Zeiten Roms. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, XXXV, 122.) Brief account of the oldest archeological remains found on the site of Rome. The graves discovered in the Forum last year must all be older than 750 B. C. The earlier iron age (the last centuries of the second and the first centuries of the first millennium B. C.) are numerous represented,—here belong some Esquiline and Forum remains of the close of the bronze age abound. Some objects from the copper age, more than 2000 B. C., also occur. The site of the city must have been inhabited at a very early period.

Much (R.) Das Zeitverhältniss sprachgeschichtlicher und urgeschichtlicher Erscheinungen. (Ibid., 135-138.) Discusses consontal sound-shifting (known to primitive Teutonic) and the regression of the accent, a somewhat later phenomenon, which probably was known in the iron age (La Tène period). Examples and illustrative words are given. The nature of the accent and the presence of sound-shifting enable us to determine the age of certain words, and consequently, the antiquity of the use of iron, etc.

Myres (J. L.) The evil eye and the camera. (Man, Lond., 1905, 12, 1 fg.) Reproduces, with comments, photograph of group of Italian boys at Segri, one of whom makes the two-finger charm against the "evil eye" of the camera.

Niceforo (A.) Contribution à l'étude de l'indice céphalique en Suisse. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v s., v, 493-495.) Gives results of measurements of 587 school-children (aged 10-14 years) of Lausanne, Switzerland, all born in Vaud and nearly all of Vaudois parents. The cephalic index ranges 74 to 93,—the most frequent (12.94 percent) is 80, followed closely by 82. In Vaud the population is predominantly sub-brachycephalic.

Nordische Namensitten zur Zeit der Völkerwanderung. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXVII, 96-97.) Notes that Axel Olrik, in his *Danmarks Heltedigtning* (1903), has shown that ca. 500 A. D., the rule was for the name of the son to

alliterate with that of the father, a good test of the age of sagas.

Osthoff (H.) Etymologische Beiträge zur Mythologie und Religionsgeschichte. II (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1904, VIII, 51-68.) Discusses etymologies of Greek *πῆλωρ*, "monster," and *πῆρας*, "strange, ominous phenomenon." O. considers that the words are, with Indo-German sound-changes, the same. Cognates are found in O. N. *skars*, "monster, witch, etc.," Lith. *keras*, "magic," etc. All from the root *k-r*, "make, do."

Padstow (The) hobby horse, etc. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, XVI, 56-60, 2 pl.) Brief account of the "hobby horse," a May-day custom of great antiquity in Cornwall, with texts of Padstow May songs.

Papillault (G.) Contribution à l'étude des "crânes négroïdes." (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 554-558, 1 fg.) Discusses, after Sergi's observations and measurements, the "negroid" skull from the old graves of Novilara, near Pesaro in the Picenian country. Dr P. considers that studies of cranial morphogeny are yet very hypothetical and should be carefully separated from ethnological classifications. Ethnic must be distinguished from serial characters.

Piroutet (M.) Nouvelles fouilles de tumulus aux environs de Salins, Jura. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1904, XV, 297-312, 16 fgs.) Describes a number of tumuli and contents (skeletons, fibulæ, bracelets, rings, fragments of pottery, etc., terra cotta objects, ear-rings, belt-plate of stamped bronze, etc.). The first tumulus contained some 13 skeletons in whole or in part.

Pittard (E.) L'indice céphalique chez 837 Tsiganes (hommes) de la péninsule des Balkans. Influence de la taille sur l'indice céphalique. (Ibid., 333-349.) Discusses, with résumés of measurements and curve, the cephalic index of 837 male gypsies of the Dobrudja. Comparisons are made of so-called Roumanian, Turkish, Tartar, Servian, Hungarian gypsies. The average index is 78.25. The Bulgarian gypsies have a larger proportion of dolicephals than Turkish or Roumanian—with the last the proportion of brachycephals is highest (15 percent), due to Roumanian inter

mixture. Dolichocephaly increases with increase of stature.

Prähistorische Ausstellung des Württembergischen anthropologischen Vereines in Stuttgart. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1905, xxxvi, 21-22.) Brief account of the exhibition of prehistoric objects, etc., held January 12-30, 1905. The periods represented were: The older stone age, later stone age, pre-Roman metal period, Roman period, Frank-Alemanian period.

Pratt (W. A.) Recent archeological studies in Rome. (Iowa J. Hist. & Pol., Iowa City, 1905, III, 455-457.) Now the spirit of archeology rules in investigations, not that of commercialism. The oldest Rome lies under a mass of debris 30 to 50 feet deep. Parts of the Forum were covered 40 feet. The earlier graves (ninth century B. C.) show Etruscan, but not Greek influence.

R. Die Wormser Steinzeitfunde. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVII, 283-285, 10 figs.) Discusses the recent finds in graves and "stations" of the stone age about Worms, now in the Paulus museum. Three types of pottery occur in places with corresponding difference in the position of the skeleton, the votive gifts, etc. The skulls found are rather highly developed, the teeth excellent. The dwellings seem to have been pits over which a light hut was erected.

Rademacher (—) Die prähistorischen Begräbnisstätten am Niederrhein. (Cor.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 50-51.) Brief account of investigations and remains found,—some 20 burial-sites are now known. The contents indicate that they were in use from the Hallstatt period down to the era of Roman domination.

Randolph (C. B.) The mandragora of the ancients in folk-lore and medicine. (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci., Boston, 1905, xl, 487-537.) A well-documented résumé of data concerning mandragora in the Greek and Latin authors and their commentators, an account of mandragora as known to the ancients, particularly its uses in medicine, for to the Greeks and Romans its rôle in folk-lore was a subordinate one. Among the topics considered are: The digging ceremony, the "human form" of the mandragora, the "hanged thief," etc.; the

beliefs that the plant induced madne and influenced sexual relations; uses of mandragora in ancient medicine (plasters and poultices, wine-drug, soporific, anesthetic, "there never had been a time since the first century of the Christian era when the use of mandragora was wholly unknown to writers," few passages, however, prove its actual employment),—while mandragora was the principal and almost the only anesthetic of antiquity, its use never became very general either in ancient or medieval times, on account of the danger attached thereto. A good paper.

Rasari (E.) La popolazione israelitica in Italia. (A. d. Soc. Rom. di Antrop., 1904, x, 82-93.) Treats of the number, condition, occupations, etc., of the Italian Jews. The Jews seek large centers of population and are most numerous in the western and central parts of the country. There are in Italy ca. 36,000 Jews, about the same as 40 years ago. Females exceed males and the number of the old is proportionately large. Analphabetics are few. Trades and industries lead in occupations. The number of children is less than might be expected.

Rhamm (K.) Die Ethnographie im Dienste der germanischen Altertumskunde. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVII, 131-136.) Points out the importance of ethnography for Teutonic archeology and early history. Forms of buildings and the terms used to name them and their parts, the dialect names of instruments, implements, etc., are valuable for former tribal distinctions. R. enumerates among the chief things to be studied in this respect: The body, clothing, peasant farm economy (particularly buildings, their parts, construction, etc.), agriculture (tools, methods of planting, caring for, reaping, etc.), mythological figures. The wooden shoe is discussed with some detail and R. concludes that among the primitive Teutons and Gauls, as also among the ancient Slavs and Lithuanians, the folk-shoe was the bast-shoe.

— Ehe und Schwieggerschaft bei den Indogermanen. (Ibid., 285-289.) Discusses Indo-German family relationship (with special reference to Magyar terms also) and gives a critique of Schrader's *Die Schwiegermutter und der Hagestolz* (Brnswgw., 1904). Interesting is the

accommodation of earlier terms (such as Gothic *atta*, "father," Albanian *ame*, "mother," etc.), first used respectfully of the older members of a group or horde, to the members of the family proper when it arose. The mother-in-law of ancient times was the mother of the man, the real "housewife," the *bête noire* of modern days is the mother of the wife (Schrader sketches her history as well as that of the other). In primitive Indo-German times, for religious as well as secular reasons, there were no bachelors. Schrader's general contention that the bachelor was the product of the town and town life, does not, according to R., hold for the Teutonic *hagestolz*.

Röse (C.) Beruf und Militärtauglichkeit. (Polit.-anthrop. R., Berlin, 1905, IV, 124-150.) In this article with numerous tables the author gives results of his extensive investigations in Saxony and Thuringia and makes suggestions for increasing the physical well-being of the people. Open-air employment yield the most qualified for military service; cities and towns (*i. e.*, places over 6,000 pop.) much fewer than the country. The physical degeneration of the urban population begins early. The order of military efficiency is country, half-urban, urban. Degeneracy is most marked in room-workers.

Rosen (F.) Ueber Kindersparbüchsen in Deutschland und Italien. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 277-281, 1 fig.) Describes German and Italian children's clay-banks in the shape of *mammæ*, sometimes presented to women after child-birth to put gifts and savings in for the child. They are broken when the child is a year old or when it is weaned. Similar banks, from Pompeii, etc., are 2,000 years old. Connected with these things are the cults of Bona Dea, the Roman Rumilia, the Egyptian Isis, etc., — the *mamma* was a symbol of luck with the deities of fortune.

Rouse (W. H. D.) Presidential address. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, XVI, 14-26.) Discusses chiefly folk-tales of modern Greece, in order to study which one must "avoid all newspaper and all self-conscious literary works, which are written in the most astonishing jargon that was ever heard of." But real modern Greek has a wealth of resource. Folk-tales contain many echoes of mythology.

Sartori (P.) Votive und Weihgaben des katholischen Volkes in Süddeutschland. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 91-96, 10 figs.) Résumés the recent work (Brnschw., 1904, 191 pp.) with the same title by Richard Andree, a valuable contribution to the study of sacrificial and votive gifts and to the literature of heathen survivals in Christendom.

Schmidt (E.) Prähistorische Pygmäen. (Ibid., 309-312, 325-329.) Discusses details of measurements, the pygmy skeletons hitherto reported from prehistoric graves and "stations" in various portions of Europe, — Schweizersbild, Grotteaux, Fées, Châlons, Mentone, Chamblandes, Mureaux, Worms, Silesia, etc. Prof. S. points out that, since they occur in a region where cretinism is endemic, the ossification of the sutures in alleged pygmy skulls may be of pathological import and not an indication merely of age. Too little attention also has been paid to individual and racial variations in stature (*e. g.*, the proportion of small-statured among the Baden recruits). A more serious objection against the Kollmann pygmy theory, viz., the fact that the women of any race are smaller statured than the men. Thus, the so-called "pygmies" may be only small (mostly female) individuals belonging to a race of average size.

Schmidt (H.) Die Keramik der makedonischen Tumuli. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 91-113, 90 figs.) Discusses the pottery remains found by Traeger in 1900-1901 in the conic and flat tumuli of the great plain of Saloniki, — very few in the former, abundant in the latter: The indigenous monochrome pottery and its ornamentation (rectilinear, spiral, ribbon-spiral), imported painted pottery (Mycenian, Hellenic, etc.), ethnologic data. An indigenous development through three stages is noted, and S. ascribes the three older groups of Macedonian pottery to peoples of Thracian stock, — they are a local variety differing considerably from the Trojan forms, yet indicate the place of origin of the latter in Europe. The Trojans may have emigrated to Asia Minor before in their original home the development of the pointed and scratched spirals assumed the proportions of a full decorative system.

Schroeder (O.) Hyperboreer. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1904, VIII, 69-84.)

Treats of the "Hyperboreans," — foreign to the oldest Epos, and first appearing in the Epigones and Hesiod. The hyperboreans' country was "heaven," and the celestial folk were by and by degraded into an ethnographic wonder. The myth grew up in a land and at a time when "mountain" was called *βόρπις*, — *i. e.* in pre-Hellenic northern Greece. It took its finer form in Boeotia, and thence fertilized the hero-tale and the literature, and inspired the cults of Delos and Delphi.

Schröder (*Prof.*) Ortsnamen und Siedlungsgeschichte mit Berücksichtigung von Südhannover und Hessen. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 47-48.) The greater part of South Hanoverian and Hessian place-names belong to the period 400 B. C. to 1200 A. D. The *-hagen* names mark the 11th and 12th centuries; those in *-rode* mostly Carolingian; most of those in *-feld*, *-bach*, *hausen*, *darf*, *heim*, etc. Older names are those in *-ingen* (*e. g.* Göttingen), *-ithi*, *-lari*, *-mar*, etc. Göttingen is more than a thousand years old.

Schultze (*Dr.*) Demonstration des Croy-Teppichs. (Ibid., 81.) Brief description of a remarkable piece of tapestry, with figures of historical characters of the period, made in 1554, and once on the walls of the ducal castle in Wolgast.

Schwalbe (*G.*) Bericht über die Thätigkeit der Commission für eine physisch-anthropologische Untersuchung des Deutschen Reiches. (Ibid., 75-79.) Outlines program and method of proposed anthropological investigation of the population of the German Empire, by a committee of the Society at a cost of some 360,000 M., spread over a period of perhaps ten years. The schedule to be employed is appended.

— Ueber das individuelle Alter des Neanderthalmenschen. (Ibid., 92-94.) Criticizes Walkhoff's contention that the bones of the Neanderthal man belonged to an individual *ca.* 30 years of age. Dr S. believes him to have been between 40 and 65, — the evidence considered is the condition of the femur and the skull.

Seger (—) Berichte über die Thätigkeit der Commission für den Schutz der vorgeschichtlichen Denkmäler. (Ibid., 79.)

Gives recommendations of committee on preservation of prehistoric monuments: Passage of special laws, institution of care-takers for prehistoric antiquities, strengthening and better endowment of museums with funds for investigations, etc.

Singleton (A. H.) Dairy folk-lore and other notes from Meath and Tipperary. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1904, xv, 457-462.) Treats of May-day customs, "overlooking" cattle, "wise woman (*pishogue*)," folk-medicine, marriage charms, superstitions.

Sökeland (—) Ueber das Berliner Trachtmuseum. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 148-149.) Notes that the "Custom Museum," founded by Virchow, has been taken over by the Prussian government as a part of the Ethnological Museum at Berlin. A *questionnaire* has also been prepared.

von Stenin (P.) Dr A. A. Iwanowsky's Anthropologie Russlands. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 198-200.) Résumés chief facts of Iwanowsky's monograph on the anthropology of Russia published in the Proceedings of the Imperial Society of Devotees of the Natural Sciences, Anthropology and Ethnography (University of Moscow) for 1904, with a bibliography of 38 pages. The Slavs are anthropometrically a very mixed group, and the Great Russians vary much in physical type from place to place, — the Little Russians also. The Poles are nearest the Great Russians, and of the non-Slavs the nearest to the latter are the Syrianians. The Lapps, Letts, Mordwins, the Little Russians of Kiev, the Armenians, Ossetes, the Kumyks, the Kurds — Persians and Transcaucasian Tartars (one group), the Central Asiatics (Kirghiz, Tarantches, Afghans, Sarts, etc.) in one group, Karakirghiz and Turkmens, the Mongols, are separate anthropological groups. The Yakuts, Buriats, and Northern Tungus belong together. The Ainos and Ostiaks are two other separate groups. I.'s work is accompanied by maps of distribution of color of hair and eyes, stature, cephalic index.

Svenonius (F.) Den nya Norrbottenskartan, med särskildt afseende på ortnamnens stafning. (Ymer, Stockholm., 1904, XXIII, 400-406.) Treats of Norse,

Lapp, and Finn names on the new map of North Bothnia, their orthography, etc.

Thilenius (G.) Kröte und Gebärmutter. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVI, 105-110, 3 fgs.) Discusses, with references to the literature of the subject, the votive toads and frogs of wax, iron, silver, in South German folk-lore and folk-custom, the connection in folk-thought between the womb and children and the frog and toad, etc., and related phenomena in folk-medicine. The origin of these "magic" relations is in doubt, — perhaps they sprang from some resemblance between the uterus and the frog in form, combined with the idea that women sometimes gave birth to such creatures.

Traeger (P.) Ueber die Jürüken und Konjaren in Makedonien. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 198-206, 11 fgs.) Describes the Yuruks of lake Langa (industries, — "the most industrious people in Macedonia, according to Beaujour; physical characters, — Mongol element noticeable) visited by author in 1901. Also notes on the Konyars of southwestern Macedonia, also immigrants from Asia Minor. Their carpets are well-known.

Variot (G.) L'atrophie infantile comme facteur de l'abaissement de la taille dans les faubourgs de Paris. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 633-637.) From the observation, by himself and collaborators, of more than 3,000 children (from birth and for several months) in 1892-1904 at the Belleville free dispensary, Dr V. comes to the conclusion that digestive troubles and the inanition resulting therefrom (or "prolonged infantile atrophy") are a prime factor in lowering the stature of Parisian man of the faubourgs. The child exists, or vegetates, rather than grows or increases in weight and stature. Food is very important here.

Vauville (O.) Fonte d'armes de l'époque du bronze à l'époque gauloise dans le département de l'Aisne. (Ibid., 492.) Notes on the fragment of a bronze sword belonging to the bronze age, but recast during the Gaulish epoch. This recasting would account for the disappearance of many bronze age weapons.

Veblen (A. A.) Recent archeological investigations in northern Europe. (Iowa

J. Hist. & Pol., Iowa City, 1905, III, 453-455.) Notes on burial mounds, boat burial, etc. In prehistoric times the great center of human development in northern Europe was around the Baltic sea. In the iron age culture ran up the Norwegian coast. The oldest important relics are bronze (ca. 1700-500 B.C.).

Verneau (R.) Crâne de Baoussé-Roussé. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 559-561.) Describes a plaster-cast of one of the negroid skulls from the Grotte des Enfants, presented to the Society by the Prince de Monaco.

Verworn (—) Ein altsächsisches Gräberfeld bei Grone in der Nähe von Göttingen. (Corr.-Bl. d. deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, XXXV, 48.) Brief account of excavation of four graves and contents belonging to the seventh to ninth centuries. In one a horse and man were buried together.

Vram (U. G.) Osservazioni antropologiche nel Montenegro 1902. (A. d. Soc. Rom. di Antrop., 1905, XI, 183-195.) Gives details of cranial measurements, etc., of 35 individuals (8 from Dubido, 10 from the prison at Podgorizza, 6 from Nickmaras, and 9 from other places, all Albanians), — all males, except 4. The cephalic index ranges 75.1-92.1, and 24 out of 34 lie between 85 and 90 (29 brachycephalic). The sphenoid form of head is most common (19 out of 34) and the oval form of face (14 out of 29). Tattooing is rare.

W. (R.) Die Gewichtssysteme des XI. und XII. Jahrh. in den jetzigen Russischen Ostseeprovinzen. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 206.) Résumé article by Dr J. Sachssendahl in the *Sitzgb. d. Gelehrt. Estn. Ges.* (Dorpat) for 1904 on the weights of the Baltic provinces in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The weight-sets (3 to 10) are of two types, one duodecimal in distinction, the other with no marked divisions.

Weber (F.) Spuren des Menschen der Bronzezeit in den Hochalpen des deutschen Sprachgebiets. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1905, XXXVI, 2-7.) Discusses the traces of man of the bronze age. Neolithic man did not climb the mountain-heights; in the German high Alps prehistoric paths led over several passes. The remains discovered are of an individual character,

lost objects perhaps, indicating travel and trade of a sedentary people, lasting through the older stages of the Hallstatt period.

Weissenberg (S.) Die Fest- und Fasttage der südrussischen Juden in ethnographischer Beziehung. (Globus, Brnsw., 1905, LXXXVII, 262-271, 9 figs.). Treats of the festivities and fasts, etc., relating to the Sabbath (physical labor avoided, but shops kept open), the month Elul, (Aug.-Sept.), New Year's festival (Rosch Haschanah, the ten penitential days, the day of atonement (Jom Nipur), the festival of arbors (Sukkoth), The Maccabean festival, the festival of lots (Purim), the Passah festival, the festival of weeks, destruction of the temple, day of the new moon.

Weston (Jennie L.) The "Scoppio del Carro" at Florence. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, XVI, 182-184.) Brief account of annual ceremony as performed at Easter, 1904. The shape of the *carro* is curious and the elaborate decoration of the oxen is suggestive of a sacrificial origin.

Wherry (Beatrix A.) Miscellaneous notes from Monmouthshire. (Ibid., 63-67). Treats of fairies (child-stealers), underground music (fiddler), banshee, folk-medicine, wooing and wedding customs, burial ceremonies, etc.

Wilser (L.) Die Etrusker. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, xxxv, 52-53.) Discusses briefly Rætian place and river names, physical characters, language, etc. W. holds that both the Rætians and Etruscans were Aryans, belonging to the long-headed blond North European race. Clothing, weapons, writing, art, religion ally them with the Aryan stock (particularly the Hellenic branch). The text of the Agram mummy-cloths (1,200 words legible), according to W., proves the Aryanism of the Etruscans in speech and the affinities of their tongue with ancient Greek.

— Ueber Pytheas und sein Nordlandfahrt. (Ibid., 60.) Pytheas in his famous northern voyage did not reach the Baltic proper. He was the first to record in writing the names Cimbri, Teutons, Goths. Others hold that Pytheas came into the Baltic and that the Tanais was one of the great rivers of Germany emptying into that sea.

Zaborowski (S.) L'âge des sépultures de Chamblandes en caisses de pierre à squelettes repliés. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, N. S., V, 610-615.) Discusses recent publications of Schenk, who holds that the men of Chamblandes entered Switzerland from the south before the arrival of the brachycephalic builders of lake dwellings. Z. holds that there exists a certain synchronism between the graves of Chamblandes and the lake-dwellings belonging to the last phase of the neolithic age. The Worms necropolis of Dr Koehl are also contemporaneous.

— Origine des Slaves. (Ibid., 671-720.) In this detailed monograph, in which are discussed the Veneti (the oldest Slav people, — who burned their dead and propagated brachycephalism) and their physical and other characters, archeological remains, graves and customs connected therewith, mingling with other people of central and western Europe, etc., ethnographic resemblances between the Bretons and Carpathian peoples (due to Hallstatt-Gallic survivals), — in fact all aspects of the question of Slavic origins, — Z. concludes that the Slaves *in situ* are the descendants and representatives of the brachycephalic race who practised incineration, — the incinerating peoples of Illyria, Pannonia, Bohemia, etc., were Slavs, or their ancestors. The head-dresses of the Hallstatt epoch, *e. g.*, are represented by the covers of cinerary urns still in use on the upper Vistula, in Moravia, and in the Carpathians. The Slav type arose in the Danubian region by modification of the Protaryan and Thracian stock. The remains at Glase-nac (1100 B. C.) indicate the appearance of a new people, whose progress is marked by incineration of the dead and the expansion of "Hallstatt industry."

Zechlin (K.) Ueber Silexmanufakte in der Altmark. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 209.) Notes on flint-arrowheads and other implements, large and small, found in gravel-pits in various parts of Altmark, particularly near Salzwedel.

Zirngast (Dr) Ueber das Wachstum der Schüler. (Z. f. Schulgesundspfl., Berlin, 1904, 695-646.) Discusses the stature-growth of 278 students of the Emperor Francis Joseph Gymnasium, Mähr.-Schönberg, measured (since 1894-5) at the beginning and end of

each semester. Those of the first three classes grew more in the first semester; those of the fourth class showed no distinction; those of the higher classes grew more in the first semester. The students of all classes grew faster in vacation than in school time. The maximum of growth increase is reached in the third class, augmenting from the first. Then the average increase varies little, and the fifth class sees a decline.

AFRICA

Bazley (W.) Exploration of a Bushman's cave in Alfred county, Natal. (Man, Lond., 1905, 10-11, 3 figs.) Describes excavation of deposit (several strata) and human (three skeletons) and other remains discovered. At a depth of 16 feet below the floor "thousands of scrapers of all sizes, some not larger than a finger-nail, also cores, chips and flakes, by the cart-load, with a few arrow-heads and knives, but mostly broken," were found. In the upper strata other human remains and stone implements occurred.

Berkhan (O.) Helwân, ein Kurort in der Wüste. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVII, 117-119, 2 figs.) Brief account of Helwân, a sanitarium, in the desert south of Cairo.

Bertholon (L.) L'année anthropologique Nord-Africaine 1903-04. (Rev. Tunisienne, 1904, extr., pp. 16.) Résumés anthropological literature concerning northern Africa.

— Origine néolithique et mycénienne des tatouages des indigènes du Nord de l'Afrique. (A. d' Anthrop. crim., Paris, 1904, XIX, 756-786, 59 figs.) In this monograph the author compares the modern tattooing of the natives of northern Africa with the statuettes, etc., of the neolithic period of eastern Europe, and attributes to the former, with other elements in the culture of the Berbers, etc., the civilization of neolithic Europe, particularly in the Mycenaean region.

Cartwright (Minnie) Folk-lore of the Basuto. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1904, xv, 244-263.) Treats of cannibalism and ghosts, charms, spirit of maternity, customs connected with birth of first child, child-birth, wooing and marriage, woman's property (hut), death and funeral practices, avoidance of name of dead

(among older and less civilized), "Thokolosi" (a baboon-like evil spirit and poisoner, etc.). The English text of "The Maid and her Snake-lover" is also given.

Deyrolle (M.) Sanctuaires à poterie néolithiques et dolmen moderne en Tunisie. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1904, xv, 373-375, 1 fig.) Treats of the *khallowa* or ex-voto sanctuaries (often ancient sepulchral monuments) of northeast Tunisia. That of Ain Bathia is interesting, being really a *modern dolmen* erected by the Arabs. Close at hand are the remains of a Byzantine fort, and of a Roman town.

Hutter (Hptm.) Völkerbilder aus Kamerun. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVII, 235-238, 301-304, 365-370.) Discusses linguistic relations (Hamitic tongues: Kanuri, Arabic, Fula; Logon group: Makari, Musgu, Marghi, Batta; Falli; Mbum group: Mbum, Bai, Tikar; Fan, — Bantu); Hausa; the so-called dwarf-peoples (H. thinks the pygmy riddle will be solved rather in Asia and Europe than in Africa); the Fan (noticeable political decentralization; dwellings; rudiments of phallic cult); Sudan Negroes (dwellings, clothing, religion); Arabs (Shoa, — people had to give up camel for cattle); Fula (the chivalric) and Hausa (mercantile element) of Sudan.

Kirk (J. W. C.) Specimens of Somali tales. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1904, xv, 316-326.) Gives English texts of eleven brief tales (the native versions are soon to be published) from men of the Ishhak tribes from the Burao district. A note by E. S. Hartland discussed some of the incidents. H. attributes the defects of certain tales to the fact that they were not told by women, who are "notoriously the best tellers of *märchen*." Some Arab additions are indicated.

Passarge (S.) Die Mambukuschu. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVII, 229-234, 295-301, 26 figs.) Treats of habitat, anthropological characteristics, clothing and ornament (women's dress more than men's), dwellings, implements and weapons (one type of hut-group resembles that of the Ovambo, another that of the Bechuana; conical huts, mat-huts), beds, iron-forging, bow-and-arrow (arrow held between second and third fingers of right hand), drum (reverenced as a god) called *morôba*, river and island

life of natives, agriculture and cattle-breeding (formerly much more important), hunting (spearing hippopotamus, shooting antelopes with poisoned arrows, traps for hyenas, etc., — fishing is not practised), trade and industries (commerce with Bushmen, — ostrich shells, feathers, etc.) social and political conditions (chief and council of family-heads), language (vocabularly of 150 words and a few phrases), etc. The Mambukushu belong to the Bantu stock and are closely related to the Barutse, both in speech and culture.

Read (C. H.) A necklace of glass beads from West Africa. (Man, Lond., 1905, 1-2, 1 pl.) Describes necklace from tomb of a renowned chief at Mansu on the route from Elmina to Kamasi, — the crystalline glass is "identical in appearance with those from the tombs at Camirus in Rhodes, dating from the sixth century." This first find in Africa of "glass beads of classical style" is a new datum of great importance.

Seidel (H.) Togo im Jahre 1904. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVII, 238-241.) After January 1, 1906, English will no longer be taught in the mission schools of Togo.

— Erste Namengebung bei den Evhe-negern in Togo. (Ibid., 176-177.) Based on articles on Evhe names by Spiess in *Afrikanische Studien* for 1903 and 1904. At birth comes the day-name (from names of the days of the week), eight days later the child is given a second name by the father. These consist of fear-names, shame-names, names of occasion, wish-names, names from personal peculiarities, devotional names, etc. When converted to Christianity the negro keeps his day-name, *e. g.*, *Julie Afuwa*, and, it might be said, Robinson's man *Friday*.

Seiner (F.) Die Wichtigsten neuen Aufgaben in Deutsch-Südwestfrika. (Ibid., 165-168.) Author advocates strict treatment of the aborigines with fixed reserves, the giving up of them as laborers, etc.

Sewell (R. B. S.) A study of the astragalus. (J. Anat. & Phys., Lond., 1904, XXXVIII, 233-247, 4 pl.) Based on examination of more than 1000 human astragali, of which a large part were obtained from Egyptian graves (from prehistoric to Roman era). The index of

length-breadth averaged 78, ranging from 66.7 to 91.7; the greatest length averaged 50 mm., ranging from 41 to 65 mm., greatest breadth averaged 39 mm., ranging from 32 to 48 mm.

Sheppard (W. H.) Light in darkest Africa. (So. Wkmm., Hampton, Va., 1905, XXXIV, 218-227, 5 fgs.) Contains notes on King Lukenga, the Zappo-Zaps and their chief, Malumba N'kusa etc.

Spiess (C.) Zeitrechnung bei den Evhe in Togo. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVII, 173-174.) Notes on record of time by notch-cutting, marks or door, wall, etc., placing grains of corn in vessel, bundles of grain, etc. Time of day is told by position of sun, distance by time of eating meal, etc.

Tate (H. R.) Further notes on the Kikuyu tribe of British East Africa. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1904, XXXIV, 255-265, 2 pl.) Treats of painting and tattooing of unmarried youths and maidens, habitations (unmarried sleep by themselves), swimming (side stroke only), basket-work, string, leather-work, fire (drill, fire-god with she-goat sacrifice), food, cooking, drinks, meals (day-break meal-time), religion, fetishes, obsession and possession, spiritualism, idolatry, spirits and demons, nature-spirits, polytheism (two good gods and one bad), worship, dance-festivals, ceremonies, etc., circumcision (only a custom).

Wake (C. S.) Traits of an ancient Egyptian folk-tale compared with those of aboriginal American tales. (J. Amer. Folk-Lore, Boston, 1904, XVII, 255-264.) Discusses Egyptian tale of the Two Brothers (nineteenth dynasty), whose opening episode resembles the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife. Compares with Arapaho legends (Light-stone, the sun, sleepy-young-man and the cannibals, etc.), the Celtic "Battle of the birds," the classic Eros and Psyche, etc. W. seems to explain them all as sun-myths.

Wasserbindung (Die) zwischen Niger und Tsadsee. (Globus, Brnswgw., 1905, LXXXVII, 168-173, 187-190, 11 fgs., map.) Describes, after his recent book *La grande route du Tchad* (Paris, 1905), Lenfant's journey from Garua on the Benue, up the Mao-Kebi, and through Lake Tuburi to Logone, the

great left tributary of the Shari. Contains notes on the palace of Gontione in Lere, the Mundang tribe (their houses, etc.), the people of Musgu, etc.

Weeks (J. H.) Notes from the Upper Congo, III. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1904, xv, 326-331.) Gives, with some explanatory notes, the English text of two legends relating to Libanza, "the nearest equivalent we can get to God." God with these natives consists of "four persons all seeming equal, and each supreme in his own department."

Westermann (D.) Ueber die Begriffe Seele, Geist, Schicksal, bei dem Ewe- und Tschivolk. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1904, VIII, 104-113.) Treats of the etymology and meanings of the words for "soul," "spirit," "fate," etc., among the Ewe and Tshi negroes of Western Africa. The pre-existing soul and protective spirit, personal principle, etc., of man, is called in Ewe *aklamā*, Tshi *okra*. After death it is no longer "soul" but "spirit, ghost," and is then Ewe *noli*, Tshi, *sēsā*, or *osamañ*, and is dangerous until it receives a second incarnation,—the child repeats the ancestor. Another word for "soul" is Ewe *luwo*, Tshi *sunsum*, "shadow,"—these are used in the Christian literature for "soul." *Aklamā* signifies also "fate, fortune, luck."

Westermarck (E.) The magic origin of Moorish designs. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1904, XXXIV, 211-222, 1 pl., 52 figs.) Dr W. produces evidence to show that "belief in the evil eye has exercised a very extensive influence on decorative art." People endeavor to "protect their property from the envious eyes of their fellow-men," by patterns representing the human hand, the figure five (five fingers), the cross (as a five, etc.), and its derivatives, intersecting squares (as pair of eyes), combinations of hand and eye, the eye itself (colossal sometimes), triangle (for eye), conventionalized eye and eyebrow. Many of the familiar patterns on rugs, carpets, tapestry, wall-paper, trays, china, etc., have such a "magic" origin.

— Midsummer customs in Morocco. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, XVI, 27-47.) Treats of fire-ceremonies for purifying men and animals, water rites (at midsummer all water is endowed with magic energy), earth throwing, evil-eye charms,

eating-ceremonies (a means of transferring blessings). Although the Moorish midsummer customs have an Arabic-Hebrew name, they may be genuine Berber rites. Purification ceremonies at midsummer occur only in Europe and northern Africa, and Dr W. thinks they may "date from a period when such ceremonies were common to the Mediterranean race." He thus favors the hypothesis of "a racial affinity between the Berbers and most European nations of the present day."

Zaborowski (S.) Races de la primitive Egypte. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 600-610.) Résumés recent articles by Flinders Petrie and J. Kollmann, and Chantre's *Recherches anthropologiques en Egypte* (Paris, 1904). According to Petrie, Upper Egypt had but one prehistoric indigenous type (aquiline), long-faced brachycephalic, proto-Semitic (Zaborowski); Kollmann recognizes four. Z. does not admit the existence of real brachycephals in prehistoric Egypt, and no indigenous broad-headed race ever existed there. Chantre's data indicate a continuity of Egyptian race and culture, no entire foreign stock having ever settled in Egypt and founded a civilization by oppressing or destroying the indigenes. Although owing not a little (*e. g.*, obsidian, copper, etc.) to Asia, the Egyptians were essentially Africans. The pottery and ivory marks of Negada may be connected with Libyan writing, the *graffiti* also.

ASIA

Adachi (B.) Häufigeres Vorkommen des Musculus sternalis bei Japanern. (Z. f. Morphol. u. Anthropol., Berlin, 1904, VII, 133-141.) The muscle in question was found in 13.2 percent of 129 corpses (European percentage is 3.2-5.3 percent) and in 15 percent of 500 living individuals.

— (B. und Y.) Die Fussknochen der Japaner. (Mitt. d. med. Fak. d. k.-Jap. Univ. Tokyo, 1905, VI, 307-344, 2 pl., 7 figs.) This excellent study by Dr and Mrs Adachi of the bones of the Japanese foot is based upon a selection of the feet of 25 adult Japanese (men 15, women 10) and of 10 adult Europeans. Details of form, measurements, etc., of the separate bones are given. Also bibliography of subject. The foot-bones

of the Japanese in general are smaller and relatively thicker and shorter than those of Europeans. They have also more marked attachments for muscles, etc., and larger and more curved articular surfaces; some of these are culture-deformities. The European foot (due to the shoe, etc.) is stiffer, and the first and second toes much less mobile (every adult Japanese can use these more or less). Many minor differences exist.

Becker (C. H.) Islam. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1904, VIII, 129-143.) Brief critical reviews of numerous recent (1902-1904) books and articles relating to various aspects of Mohammedanism; General, life of Mohammed, Koran and tradition, etc., orthodoxy, law and ethics, dogma, mysticism, heterodoxy, heathen substrate.

Birkner (F.). Beiträge zur Rassenanatomie der Chinesen. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthropol., München, 1904, XXXV, 144-148, 7 fgs.) Gives results of examination of six heads of Chinese, (three with respect to facial musculature), with X-rays, plaster cast, lead wire for profile, etc. Three heads show marked variation in facial muscles as compared with the European; the Chinese face is also flat. The highest point of the cheek-bone in Chinese is farther from the ear-nose line than in Europeans, and lies also farther forward. More details are given in the author's *habilitationschrift* on the same subject (1904).

Bracht (E.) Ueber datierbare Silexgeräte aus den Türkisminen von Maghara in der Sinaihalbinsel. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 173-188, 2 pl.) Gives results of the examination of 650 flints found in 1880-1881 at the turquoise mines of Maghara in the Sinai peninsula. According to B. these flints were used to mine turquoise by the Egyptians of the time of Rameses II, and the abandonment of the mines soon after (no inscription of his son and successor, Merneptah, occurs) may have been due to the exodus of the Jews. At Maghara an old stone-age industry continued into the ages of metal. Some notes by W. Flinders Petrie are appended and discussed.

Brandenburg (E.) Ueber Kysylbasch- und Jürükendörfer in der Gegend des Turkmenag. (Ibid., 188-198, 10 fgs.)

Treats of habitat (Yuruks nomadic, half-nomadic, sedentary; Kizilbash mostly in villages), dwellings (often richly ornamented with wood-carvings), clothing, burials, religion, personal habits, etc., of the Kizilbash and Yuruks of the Turkmenag, visited by B. in 1901-1904. Some Kizilbash have settled in Bulgaria and Rumania, in the Maritza valley particularly.

Brown (A. J.) Yuan Shih Kai. (So. Wkmn., Hampton, Va., 1905, XXXIV, 111-118.) Sketch of the viceroys of Chih-li, commander-in-chief of the Chinese army and "the most powerful present factor in the policy of the Chinese Empire," his achievements, etc.

Corner Ohlmütz (Caroline). Heathen rites and superstitions in Ceylon. (Nineteenth Cent., Lond., 1905, 133 ff.). Discusses Sinhalese belief in demons, in hours and times most favorable, when they in turn are most accessible (the so-called "yama"), and in bodily conditions propitious for obsession. Author gives dramatic account of exorcising of a demon from a young girl from near Colombo. Other methods having failed she was taken to a temple (near Candy) of the powerful evil demon Dewiyo, where the priest succeeds, aided by votive offerings and corporal punishment upon the girl.

Fischer (A.) Ueber die Kachin im äussersten Norden und Nordosten von Birma. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthropol., München, 1904, XXXV, 123-126.) Treats of habitat, physical characters (cross with Tareng), spirit-worship, offerings to thunder-god, artistic posts of altar-place to which sacrificial cattle are tied, augury from entrails, dwellings (large and rather clean), marriage and family (polygamy and bride-stealing rare, in the latter case the bride is dragged through an improvised "jungle"), clothing and ornament (peculiar "ear-rings," and hip-rings), division of labor (husband does field work), graves and funeral ceremonies. The Kachin present possibilities of a higher culture.

François (C. H.) Notes sur les Lo-lo du Kien-Tchang. (Bull. Soc. d'Anth. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 637-647, 4 fgs.) Describes situation, relation to Chinese government, physical characters, clothing, personal habits (baths abhorred),

dwellings, family (monogamy general), attitude toward foreigners (only Chinese hated), etc., of the Lo-lo, aboriginal people of the Kien-Tchang region, known to the Chinese as "Man-Tsen," a term of opprobrium. Chinese mandarin rule has not improved the Lo-lo.

Harris (J. R.) Notes from Armenia, in illustration of *The Golden Bough*. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1904, xv, 427-446.) Cites items in support of Mr Frazer's arguments, from various parts of Armenia. The topics considered are: Annual rain-charm (all over Armenia), occasional rain-charm (Turk pebble-charm, etc.), Armenian Candlemas, animal sacrifices, sin-eating, foundation sacrifice, offering of the first-fruits, holy trees, curious child-birth customs.

Hartland (E. S.) A votive offering from Korea. (Ibid., 447-450, 1 pl.) Brief account of cast-iron "tiger" from shrine on top of Charyong Pass, south of Gensan, with notes on Korea religious ideas.

Hellwig (A.) Die jüdischen Freistädte in ethnologische Beleuchtung. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 213-216.) Discusses the counterparts of the Jewish "city of refuge" (form, content, purpose of right of refuge) in Africa (Abyssinians, Kabyles, Gold coast) and other regions of the globe. H. concludes that "there is no trait in the Jewish city of refuge idea that is not to be found somewhere else in the world." The general subject has been treated by the author in his *Das Asylrecht der Naturvölker* (Berlin, 1903).

Karutz (R.) Von den Bazaren Turkestans. (Ibid., 312-317, 329-333, 8 fgs.) Describes bazaars in Bokhara, Tashkend, Samarkand, and Kokand, the articles sold, etc. Among liquids tea plays the largest rôle. Tea is drunk at all times and seasons from morning to night.

Kellner (M.) The Hammurabi code and the code of the covenant. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1905, iv, 99-118, 5 fgs.) Comparative study. Professor K. concludes that the Hebrews appropriated legal provisions as well as legends and institutions from the ancient Babylonians. Thus, "the enactments of the old Babylonian king, formulated in the twenty-third century B.C., passed more than 1,000 years later into the Book of the Covenant, and so became the heritage of the Hebrews and of the world."

Körtel (A.) Phrygisches. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1904, VIII, 150-154.) Résumés the important data concerning ancient Phrygian religion contained in G. and A. Körte's *Gordion* (Berlin, 1904), based on excavations carried out in the summer of 1900 at Gordium.

de La Mazelière (M.) L'évolution de la famille japonaise. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, 7^e s., v, 650-671.) Sketches, after the *Kojiki* (712 A. D.) and subsequent documents, the history of the family in Japan,—the civil code is also analyzed (pp. 665-670). Of primitive Japanese society almost nothing survived, except the ancestor cult. In the VI-VIII centuries Chinese influences were felt and under Confucianism marriage-forms became fixed. Shinto-Confucianism and Buddhism also modified customs, etc. Japanese feudalism and *Bushido* had their effects in strengthening paternal authority. The era of thinkers (eighteenth century), the revolution of the nineteenth, the triumph of the Mikado, and the impetus to individual emancipation given by European and American contact, are other important facts. The author sees reflected in the terms of the Code the conflict between the communal constitution of Japanese society and the individualistic influence of European civilization. If individualism wins, the civilization of Asia will one day fuse with that of Europe; otherwise, they will simply influence each other much, but never unite.

von Landau (—) Ueber prähistorische Funde unweit Sidon und Gebeil, Byblos. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, xxxvii, 209-211.) Describes some round amulet-stones from Saida and the Lebanon region, and a celt, in form resembling the smaller West African axes, from a grave of the classic period at Gebeil (Byblos),—buried with the dead, having been also used as an amulet.

Laufer (B.) Zur Geschichte der chinesischen Juden. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 245-248.) Discusses the evidence of the inscriptions of K'ai fong fu as to the coming of Jews to China, where they were found (in Honan) by the Jesuits in the early part of the eighteenth century, having been there for centuries. Dr B. derives the Chinese Jews from India, and thinks that "Judaism is not older, as has been pre-

vously thought, but later than Islam in China." The existence of a colony of Jews in Hong-Kong and Shanghai, who speak Arabic, shows the same condition of affairs as in the ninth century.

Libbey (W.) Jerash. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1905, IV, 35-46, 10 fgs.) Chapter from Prof. L's book *The Jordan Valley and Petra* (N. Y., 1905) treating of the stupendous ruins of Jerash (Gerasu), "second only to Palmyra in size and importance, and second only to Baalbec in beauty of architecture." A Circassian colony has settled here and built inscribed stones into their lintels and doorposts, likewise clearing spaces for farms among the ruins.

Lorenzen (A.) Die chinesische Weltkarte Ferdinand Verbiests von 1674. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 157-159.) Notes on the history of the cartography of China and Verbiest's map of 1674.

Marquand (A.) The facade of the temple of Apollo near Miletus. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1905, IV, 3-15, 10 fgs.) Discusses various theories (Rayet, Haussoullier, Wernicke). Prof. M. considers Haussoullier's theory the most reasonable and concludes that the entire facade, consisting of foundations, columns, and entablatures, belongs to one building period ca. 150 B. C.

P. Die Stadt Mangaseja und das Mangasejische Land. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 222-223.) Résumés a recent article by Anutchin in the *Zemle-vědenje*, where the name *Mangaseja* is discussed in detail, — variants are Molgomzey, Molgonjej, Mangonseja, Mangasej, etc. The word may signify "those living at the outer edge," a term describing the Yuraks in their relation to the Samoyeds.

Prince (J. D.) and **Law** (R.) The Pierpont Morgan Babylonian axe-head. (J. Amer. Orient. Soc., N. Y., 1905, XXVIII, 93 ff.) Discusses Babylonian (ca. 3000-2300 B. C.) votive axe-head made of agate in layers, with dedicatory inscription on obverse side, now in the Tiffany gem collection of the American Museum, New York. It is perforated for a handle.

Rössler (E.) Bericht über archäologische Ausgrabungen in Transkaukasien. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 114-

151, 119 fgs.) Gives results of excavations of 14 graves on the left bank of the Kotchar, north of Bajan, and a *kurgan* containing 18 on the right bank to the south (with descriptions of urns and other ceramic remains in particular) during February and April, 1901. The graves belong to the bronze-iron period and are chiefly chest-graves. Among the objects found are: Arrow and spear points, needles, beads, rings, bracelets, knives, daggers, shells, ornaments and other objects of *ferblanc*. The *kurgan* seems to have been a family burial place. Marking-stones of a phallic sort might indicate the graves of males. Altogether these graves suggest comparison with those of Helenendorf, though the mode of construction is different, and are probably contemporaneous with the chief group of the latter, and belong to the end of the later Caucasian bronze period, ca. 600 B. C. The graves belong to an Aryan people, perhaps, as the form of skull, head-dress, etc., suggest the ancestors of the present Haik population of Bajan.

Schmidt (H.) Troja-Mykene-Ungarn. (Ibid., 1904, xxxvi, 890-891). Additional notes and corrections to article reviewed in *American Anthropologist*.

Schwally (F.) Zur Heiligenverehrung im modernen Islam Syriens und Nordafrikas. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1904, VIII, 85-96). Treats of saint-worship and sanctuaries in Syria and northern Africa. In the former female saints are few; in the latter very numerous, a fact connected with the position of woman as prophet and magician from time immemorial among the Berbers. The number of sanctuaries is enormous, and survivals from older heathendom are seen in the sacred trees, springs, and other natural objects. In Syria both Christians and Mohammedans visit the shrines, and some Christian characters, like Simon Stylites, Sergius and Thekla, are included among the saints of Islam. Jewish and Christian renegades sometimes turn *marabouts*. These saints serve some useful purposes as peace-makers, and they afford refuge to fugitives and help the robbed and the injured, sick, etc. The folk-belief in them is great and abiding.

Shearme (D.) The shwe-hmu, or Burmese taxgather. (Folk-Lore, Lond.,

- 1904, xv, 334-335.) Brief account of office and procedure. The *shwe-hmu* also acts as judge, arbiter, etc. Whoever in fair fighting (use of iron prohibited) was able to deprive the *shwe-hmu* of his scales (the insignia of office) succeeded him, — stealing and fraud were excluded. If the claimant failed he was fined.
- Starr** (F.) The hairy Ainu of Japan. (Iowa J. Hist. & Pol., Iowa City, 1905, III, 423-427.) Notes on history, houses, etiquette, bear hunting and bear feast, improvised songs (home-coming), physical characteristics. Prof. S. believes that the Ainu who are "a white race," were once the sole population of Japan, — they have been beaten back, like the Indians in America. They are not the ancestors of the Japanese.
- Vollers** (K.) Die Symbolik des Mash in den semitischen Sprachen. (A. f. Religsw., Lpzg., 1904, VIII, 97-103.) In ritual *mash*, — the root is common Semitic, — is identical with the "washing" before prayer, etc. "Rub, stroke, salve," etc., belong also here, then "bless, praise." From the rubbing away of a physical blemish was derived the symbolic use.
- Wright** (A. R.) Tibetan prayer-wheels. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1904, xv, 332-333, 1 pl.) Brief account of two wheels and prayers. The characters in which the *om* formula is embossed are ancient Indian *ranja* of the seventh century.
- Tibetan drum and trumpet. (Ibid., 333-334, 1 pl.) Brief notes on a trumpet made of the human thigh bone and a drum made of the caps of two skulls, with their bases covered with human skin. These trumpets are made with elaborate incantations, and preferably from the bones of criminals or those who have died by violence.
- Wright** (T. F.) The tombs of Gezer. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1905, IV, 79-82, 3 fgs.) Brief account of the results of Macalister's excavations in the ruins of Tell Jezar (the Gezer of the Bible) near Jaffa, — tombs of the pre-Israelites, who use caves both for dwelling and burial purposes; later (Israelite) rock tombs, containing, among other relics Assyrian seals, Egyptian scarabs, etc.; tombs of the Maccabean period; Christian tombs with great quantities of lamps (some with Greek inscriptions).
- Zaborowski** (S.) Collection d'objets de toilette et autres du sud de la Chine. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1904, v^e s., v, 632-633.) Brief notes on toilet objects, etc. (pillows, couch, shoes, hats, compass, flint and steel), from the province of Kwang-Hsi, in southern China, presented to the society by M. Beauvais.
- INDONESIA, AUSTRALIA,
POLYNESIA
- Branco** (W.) Ueber die fraglichen fossilen menschlichen Fusspuren im Sandsteine von Warnambool, Victoria, und andere angebliche Spuren des fossilen Menschen in Australien. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 162-172, 2 fgs.) Résumés data concerning the "human" foot-prints in the Warnambool sandstone and other alleged traces of fossil man in Australia, — opinions of Archibald, Alsborg, McDowell, Bücking, Gregory, etc. B. concludes that "the foot-prints are human, but very narrow," and that the sandstone is old and not "merely a few centuries old," as Wilser suggested. The Wellington cave human molar and the marsupial (fossil) bone with marks of human implement are considered genuine.
- Grabowsky** (F.) Musikinstrumente der Dajaken Südost-Borneos. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 102-105, 9 fgs.) Brief descriptions of kettle-drums (*garantong*), and its melodies, — the chief pieces in Dajak orchestras, — drums proper (*gandang*), and the drum-like *gambang* and *bisak betong*. Of stringed instruments there are the *rabap* or *garadap* (borrowed from the Malays), which is played with a bow; the *kanjapi*, somewhat resembling the violin; the *gandang barwai*. Of wind instruments the *sarunai* (clarinet), borrowed from the Malays; the flute; a hunter's whistle; the *garode*, a sort of oboe. Both adults and children use a "jew's-harp."
- Gregory** (J. W.) The antiquity of man in Victoria. (Proc. R. Soc. Vict., Melbourne, 1904, N. S., XVII, pl. I, 130-133.) Discusses among other things the Warnambool "human" footprints. G. thinks it possible they are human, — they may be wind-sports, — but, with others, gets from them the impression of *shod*, not naked feet. The bone-find of Buninyong he regards as accidental. G

considers that man is a comparatively recent inhabitant of Victoria, and was in no sense there in earlier geological periods.

Haferland (R.) Ueber einen Schädel mit einem Processus asteriacus. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 207-208, 1 pl.) Describes briefly a Fijian (male?) skull with a well-marked *process asteriacus*, a peculiarity not rare among Melanésians. The formation is probably atavistic.

Hagen (B.) Neu-Guinea. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., 1905, XXXVI, 22-23.) Résumé of address before Wiesbaden Anthropological Society. The Papuas are the primitive type, or a primitive type of man. Two different varieties of Papuas (one mostly coastal) exist, but the women of the two varieties differ little. Family and social life are briefly considered.

Holmes (J. H.) Introductory notes to the study of the totemism of the Elema tribes, Papuan gulf. (Man, Lond., 1905, 2-6, 1 fig.) Discusses tribal organization, marriage-laws, land-tenure, individual rights, tribal obligations. According to H., totem kinship has "a greater influence on the moral life" of the Elema tribes than conjugal or parental relationship. This influence of totemism is far-reaching, restrictive and preventive.

Howell (W.) and **Shelford** (R.) A Sea-Dyak love philtre. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1904, XXXIV, 207-210.) Describes briefly a *jayan* (love philtre) obtained from a Sea-Dyak woman, with native texts and English translations of two typical incantations. Also incantation uttered by a woman who wishes to become attractive to men. The basis of all *jayan* is "coco-nut oil, which must be made by a girl who has not yet arrived at the age of puberty." Other ingredients, *e. g.*, the tears of a female porpoise (very potent), may be added. A needle in the stopper represents sympathetic magic.

Klaatsch (H.) Übersicht über den bisherigen Verlauf und die Errungenschaften meiner Reise in Australien bis Ende September 1904. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, XXXVII, 211-213.) Notes, among other things, discovery at King's creek of stone implements with pieces of fossil bones with evidence of human working;

frontal bone of a new-born child at Princess Charlotte bay, with *Arcus supraorbitalis* suggesting the Neanderthal skull. Dr K. made many observations and measurements of the natives, collected specimens, etc.

Krämer (A.) Das neue Kolonialalphabet in seiner Anwendung auf die Südsee. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 293-295.) Discusses the new alphabet adopted by the Colonial Department of the German government for the spelling and pronunciation of geographic names, and severely criticizes some of the items.

Lampert (—.) Melanesien. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, XXXV, 59-60.) Notes on physical characteristics, culture, etc. Up to the period of contact with the Europeans the Melanesians were still in the stone age. The most marked feature of their culture is love of ornament; another is an impulsive spirit of adventure.

Lang (A.) All-fathers in Australia. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1905, XVI, 222-224.) Discusses views of Howitt and Hartland. Author considers that in associating the All-father belief with advance in social organization, "Mr. Howitt has overlooked his own valuable collection of social facts."

Lasch (R.) Gregory über die ältesten Spuren des Menschen in Australien. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 90-91.) Résumés the article of J. W. Gregory (q. v.).

Maass (—.) Ta kã-kã-kã Tabu. Ein Beitrag zur vergleichenden Kenntniss der Malaio-Polynesier. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 153-162.) Describes the *ta kã-kã-kã* ("it is forbidden"), the first and foremost "law" of the Mentawi islanders off the coast of Sumatra, and "a terrible moral weapon against the foreigner." The Mentawi custom is compared with the Sumatran — Malay *pantang*, Madagascar *fadi*, Dayak *uhum*, Micronesian *ugul*, and the Polynesian *tabu* with its varieties. The origin of these customs is due to the mental constitution of the Malayo-Polynesians and their peculiar psychological consciousness. Their fulfilment of the law of impulse is here represented.

Mathews (R. H.) The Wiradyuri and other languages of New South Wales. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1904, XXXIV,

284-305.) Brief grammatical sketches of Wiradyuri, Burreba-burreba, and Ngunawal, with vocabularies of 430 words in Wiradyuri and 290 in Ngunawal, classified under categories of family terms, parts of the body, natural objects, animals, trees and plants, weapons, adjectives, verbs. The Wiradyuri is more widespread than any other tongue in New South Wales. These languages have double forms of the first person, dual and plural, for every inflected part of speech.

Morris (Margaretta) Harvest gods of the Land Dyaks of Borneo. (J. Amer. Orient. Soc., N. Y., 1905, XXVIII, 165 ff.) Enumerates supernatural beings, lords of agriculture, of sun, moon and stars. Also the supreme being Tuppa (an agglomeration or accretion of functions) is discussed. These supernatural beings, with two human potentates are invoked for a blessing on the rice-fields. Miss M. regards Tuppa as a projection of the change in the Dyaks' natures from ferocity and cunning to the peaceful co-operation necessary to successful agriculture. The philosophy of the gods of the field is somewhat abstruse.

Nieuwenhuis (A. W.) Kunst und Kunstsinn bei den Bahau und Kénja-Dajak. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, XXXV, 82-84.) Discusses the art, art-motives, and art products of the Bahau and Kenyah Dayaks of Borneo. Many motives are of religious origin, and the human genital organs have served as models for a long series of beautiful ornaments, for use in adornment of houses in particular. Children seem to receive no special instruction, but the advent of puberty and the period of courting stimulate both sexes artistically, — youths carve presents for maidens and the latter make ornaments for the former. Both men and women, *more suo*, carry on artistic work, but few to a very high degree, the best workers being individuals having the necessary leisure, members of the families of chiefs, etc. The same motives are often used to decorate very different objects, and for a many-sided art there is a seeming poverty of motive. Conventionalization gives play to their fancy. Dr N. thinks that, for various reasons, Dayak art has degenerated here, — the introduction of foreign materials has influenced greatly the art and industries

of the women. Bad European models have led to worse native ones.

O'Ferral (W.) Native stories from Santa Cruz and Reef islands. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1904, XXXIV, 223-233.) English texts of brief tales concerning: Sickness, death, marriage, food, sun and moon, canoe-building, broken food, sun and rain, white folk (spirits), *tapu*, ourselves, an old man and woman, holy stones, — from Santa Cruz; and from Reef islands concerning Lata and Sinota, the volcano Tinakula, a tradition of Nukapu, spirits, the dead, those who die of arrow wounds, a great spirit called Thaumaka, abundance of food. And two longer tales from Reef islands: About a certain woman, and concerning a man who ate human flesh, and a very big pig.

Parkinson (R.) Ein Besuch auf den Admiralitätsinseln. (Ibid., 238.) Brief notes of visit to chief island in December, 1904. To the Moanus (seafarers and fishermen; pile-dwellings) and Usiai (in the interior, agriculturalists), must be added now the Matankor, or Marankol (agriculture, seafaring, fishing, canoe-builders, wood-workers). P. saw the making of the obsidian swords. The Matankor are smaller and lighter than the Moanus and Usiai. The author's party took the first photographs of women on the island.

Riggs (A. S.) The drama of the Filipinos. (J. Amer. Folk-lore, Boston, 1904, XVII, 279-285.) Treats briefly of Filipino plays and poems: Prehistoric (before 1521), religious (from 1521 to present time), Moro-Moro, middle period (1750-1876 and to the present day), seditious or anti-American since 1898. The Moro-Moro plays, reciting the struggles of the Christian against the Mohammedan Filipinos, are interesting and important for the study of native character. A typical Moro-Moro is "Magdapio, or Fidelity Rewarded," by P. A. Paterno; a representative anti-American play is "Hindi Aco Patay (I am not dead)" by Juan M. Cruz. The official recognition of the theater in the Philippines did not occur till 1836.

Seidel (H.) Die Bewohner der Tobi-Insel, Deutsch-Westmikronesien. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 113-117.) Discusses briefly habitat name, physical characters, food (coconut chief item), fire.

making (friction), dwellings and wood-working, textile industries, clothing and ornament, tattooing (no untattooed person can approach holy places), tabu, weapons, canoes, contact with whites, etc. The natives of Tobi are of a lighter color than those of Sonsol, Pul, and Merir.

Senft (A.) Ueber die Tätowierung der West-Mikronesier. (Ibid., 174-175, 3 fgs.) Brief account of tattooing on the island of Yap, where it was introduced some 100 years ago from the island of Ulusi.

Seurat (L. G.) Sur les anciens habitants de l'île Pitcairn, Pacifique Sud. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1904, xv, 369-372, 14 fgs.) Describes petroglyphs and stone axes, etc. Other remains of pre-European inhabitants, — *maræ*, human skulls, etc., have been found. Their discovery astonished the mutineers of the *Bounty*.

von den Steinen (K.) Proben einer früheren polynesischen Geheimsprache. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 119-121.) Describes, with word-list, a secret language, *eo uhiua* ("language concealing the back, i. e., surface"), in use among the Hapaa of Nukuhiva, the principal one of the northern Marquesas islands, now reduced to a few individuals. The chief item is the exchange of consonants (in quadrisyllables the first half only is touched, *Nukuhiva* = *Kunuhiva*). Examples: *eti* (small) becomes *kihi*, *ouoko* (hair) *nouoo*, *Taiohau* (name of a bay) *Hatohal*; *meitai* (good) *emiate*, etc. Similar processes have been reported from a tribe of Indian jugglers, Herzegovinian goat-herds, etc., by Krauss and others. Dr von den S. considers that the existence of a similar phenomenon in New Zealand suggests the former existence of a widespread Polynesian secret language. It doubtless had its practical value at festivals, meetings with foreign peoples, etc.

AMERICA

Adam (L.) Grammaire de l'Accawai. (J. de la Soc. des Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S., II, 43-89.) First part of a grammatical sketch (gender, number, personal pronouns, postpositions and case-indices, verbal adjectives derived from postpositions, demonstratives and pronouns of the third person, nouns of num-

ber and collectives, indefinite pronouns and adjectives, interrogatives, augmentatives and diminutives, adverbs, conjunctions), based on texts (Genesis in part, St Matthew, etc.) published by the late Rev. W. H. Brett (missionary) in the Accawai (Acavòdò) a Cariban language of Guiana.

Aimes (H. H. S.) African institutions in America. (J. Amer. Folk-lore, Boston, 1905, XVIII, 16-32.) Treats of the "governor" of the negro communities in New England, elections, parades, etc. These inaugural parades may have antedated those of the whites, — such customs were "a direct survival of practices in Africa; fantastic parades in all parts of Cuba, Sunday reunions and festivals (*cabildos* of each "tribe"); "societies" for dancing, and also for political purposes, in St Lucia (as late as 1844), "kings" and "queens" in Jamaica, etc. The influence of African institutions in the French West Indies was great, and the author seeks to show that in Haiti the government of Toussaint and Christophe was really African in origin — they had a clear insight into the needs and peculiarities of their people. The actions of Soulouque betray also the African character.

Barry (P.) Some traditional songs. (Ibid., 49-59.) Discusses with text and music four traditional songs (The Elf Knight, The Ram of Darby, The Quaker's Wooing, The Twelve Days of Christmas), contained in Rosa A. Allen's *Family Songs* (Medfield, Mass., 1899). They have been traditional in this family for generations.

Boas (F.) and **Wissler** (C.) Statistics of growth. (Rep. U. S. Comm'r Ed., Wash., 1904 [1905], 25-132.) Of this valuable monograph the greater part consists of statistics of anthropometric data obtained in 1891 and 1892 in the public schools, high schools, etc., of Worcester, Mass. The conclusions reached are of profound importance for the proper understanding of the phenomena of child-growth. Dr Boas' earlier assumption of "a symmetrical distribution of variations in period — i. e., of accelerations and retardations — following the laws of chance, giving an adequate explanation of the characteristics of the observed curves of growth," is confirmed. As a result it follows that

"the developmental stage of a child at a certain period depends primarily on phenomena of retardation and acceleration, which influence the whole body at the same time, so that all measurements should show a tendency to vary in the same direction; either all of them would tend to lag behind the normal average, or all would be in advance of it." This would tend to overturn the rather widespread view that "during a period of energetic physical growth there is a rest of mental development and *vice versa*." The variations of social groups should follow the same laws as those of individuals. A maximum of correlations occurs during the periods of most rapid growth and a sudden drop to negative correlations when growth is nearly completed. The interval 14-15 years in boys forms the dividing line between positive and negative correlations.

Boman (E.) Adan Quiroga. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S., II, 139-140.) Brief appreciation of life and works of A. Quiroga (d. at Buenos Aires, Nov. 10, 1904, aged 40), poet, lawyer, politician, criminologist, archeologist, folklorist, and authority on Calchaqui. His most ambitious volume was, perhaps, *La Cruz en America* (1901).

Brady (W. J.) The faces, jaws, and teeth of the Okoboji mound people as indications of their stage of development. (Iowa J. Hist. & Pol., Iowa City, 1905, III, 441-444.) One skull exhibits "an immense bifurcation of the pre-molars, seeming to indicate a low type." In the older (lowest in mound) skulls the teeth approximate closely the modern Caucasian. In the case of the uppermost the bones of the jaw, rather than the teeth, are reduced in size. One shows "intensive white characteristics." The bottom-most skulls "represent a type well advanced beyond the present primitive men and the lower early man."

Breysig (K.) Die Entstehung des Staates aus der Geschlechterverfassung bei Tlinkit und Irokesen. (Schmoller's Jahrb., Berlin, 1904, XXVIII, 45-89.) Discusses the origin of the state from conditions found among the Tlingit of Alaska and the Iroquois. With both peoples there is a mixing of divisions according to families and grouping, and according to localities and tribes,—the first, B. thinks, older, the second having arisen from

practical needs. The first "state" appears with the coalition of the two primitive families, when a community of life is substituted for a community of blood.

— Ueber die Entstehung des Gottesgedanken insonderheit bei den amerikanischen Urzeitvölkern. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 216-221.) Gives notice of monograph on origin of the idea of God among the American Indians, based on consideration of the N. W. Coast natives, particularly the Tlingit. With the latter the three primitive elements—beginnings of reverence of nature powers, soul and spirit, cult priesthood, sacred legend,—are still separate. B. criticises Brinton's concept of Iroquoian deities. The idea of God is not due to personification of nature forces, but springs from the conception of animal or human personalities.

Broda (R.) A visit to Haiti. (So. Wkmn., Hampton, Va., 1905, XXXIV, 285-290, 4 fgs.) Brief account of visit in December, 1904. Author takes rather optimistic view of situation. In the university and colleges of Port au Prince "the professors are all Haitians, mostly graduates of the University of Paris," and "their scientific works seem to me of high rank." In the list of members of the International Institute of Sociology are three Haitians, Justin Devot, Massillon Coicu, and Firmin Faure, the last once candidate for President of Haiti.

Brown (C. E.) Wisconsin caches. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1905, IV, 82-95, 10 fgs.) Gives account of caches of stone, metal, and bone implements, etc., in various parts of the state. A cache of 300 stone implements from Dane co. is now in the U. S. National Museum. Mixed caches seem to be uncommon. No uniform method in the making of these caches prevailed. The deposits are sometimes of finished implements and sometimes of pieces suitable for manufacture. Leaf-shaped flints are of such frequent occurrence as to be styled "cache types."

Curtis (W. C.) The basketry of the Caribs. (So. Wkmn., Hampton, Va., 1905, XXXIV, 337-340, 3 fgs.) Based on accounts of Mason and Ober with data and illustrations from Prof. Lloyd, who visited Dominica in 1903. The Carib baskets are said to resemble those of the Louisiana Chetimachans.

De Charency (Comte) Le Marquis de Nadaillac. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, n. s., II, 133-137.) Sketch of life and scientific activities with list of published works, 1870-1904. His best known volume was *L'Amérique préhistorique*, which was translated into English.

Diguet (L.) Notes d'archéologie Mixteco-Zapotèque: Tumulus et camps retranchés. (Ibid., 109-116, 3 fgs.) Describes briefly the pyramids of the Cerro de Cuta and La Rinconada and the *mogote* (tumulus) of Ejutla, etc., — all funeral monuments, at the same time sepulchers and altars of a cult of the dead. The most imposing are doubtless individual mausoleums. These tumuli and entrenched camps represent one aspect of Mixtec-Zapotec culture.

Du Bois (C. G.) The story of the Chaup: A myth of the Diegueños. (J. Amer. Folk-lore, Boston, 1905, XVII, 217-242.) Gives English text, with snatches of songs in native tongues *passim*, of the legend of Chaup ("the name for shooting star, etc."), who now is said to live in the San Bernardino mountains with his grandmother.

Flom (G. T.) The coming of the Norwegians to Iowa. (Iowa J. Hist. & Pol., Iowa City, 1905, III, 347-383, 2 maps.) Contains data as to origin of immigrant groups, migration, etc. Northeastern Iowa has always been, "educationally and culturally, the center of Norwegian influence in the state."

Förstemann (E.) Die spätesten Inschriften der Mayas. (Globus, Brnsw., 1905, LXXXVII, 272-273.) F. argues that a certain inscription from Chichen-Itza bears date 1581 and another from Sacchaná that of 1582. They represent perhaps a temporary renaissance of Mayan hopes, due perhaps to the Netherlands revolution.

Froidevaux (H.) Un précurseur de l'Americanisme; le capitaine Champion, 1580. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, n. s., II, 163-164.) Note on the statement in the *Calendar of State Papers* (West Indies and America, vol. I, 1574-1660, p. 1-2) that a certain Capt. Champion, of Havre-de-Grâce, had bought from one David Ingram for 100 pieces of silver an "ancient" or war-flag of the Indians of the river May in Florida.

Fuller (Grace P.) The Seri Indians. (So. Wkmm., Hampton, Va., 1905, XXXIV, 271-278, 4 fgs.) Based on McGee. Treats briefly of habitat, physical characters, houses, clothing, food, pottery, implements, balsas, government, marriage, etc. The Seri are one of the lowest tribes of American aborigines.

Heitmüller (Dr) Nordamerikanische Pfeilspitzen. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, XXXV, 46.) Brief note on flint arrowheads from near Lafayette. Dr H. distinguishes 3 types.

Hepner (H. E.) The Cora Indians of Mexico. (So. Wkmm., Hampton, Va., 1905, XXXIV, 92-99, 3 fgs.) Treats briefly of physical appearance, houses, religion, legend accounting for rough character of country, occupations and industries, family, fasting and prayer (to "Master of the Mountain"), adoration of stones and rocks (their ancestors), dances, etc. (ceremonial of "mother bowl," prayer to morning star). Nominally Christians, the Cora retain much of their old heathen faith. They have also avoided some of the vices of the whites.

Hewett (E. L.) Government supervision of historic and prehistoric ruins. (Science, N. Y., 1905, n. s., XX, 722-727.) Prints correspondence with Commissioner of General Land Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology concerning the preservation of ruins. Professor H. approves the bill of Commissioner Richards of the Land Office.

— The last survivor of the extinct pueblo of Pecos. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1905, IV, 54-57, 1 fg.) Condensed by the author from the *American Anthropologist*, 1904.

Hill-Tout (C.) Ethnological report on the Stsee'lis and Sk-aúllits tribes of the Halókm'lem division of the Salish of British Columbia. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1904, XXXIV, 311-376.) Treats of tribal history, sociology; marriage, puberty; mortuary, birth, and naming customs; food-tabus and restrictions, *suliaism*, hereditary totems, dances, religious ideas, shamanism, dwellings, household utensils, dress, cardinal points, winds, the year, linguistics (numerals, personal pronouns), myths and traditions

(pages 336-362; English texts of eight tales, native text with interlinear and free translation of one for the Stsee'lis; and, for the Sk'aúlit, tribal history and legends, native texts, interlinear and free English renderings of four legends — also Salish Pater Noster from Mengarini and modern Sk'aúlit version). T. considers it not improbable that the Stsee'lis are "a somewhat modified remnant of the race that occupied these regions prior to the advent of the Salish." Only one of the five old camping-sites is now used by them. Although Catholic converts, "there is a very general hankering after the old condition of things." Youth are no longer trained in the ancient way and have deteriorated. Each Salish tribe seems to have had its own puberty customs. T. believes that "no doubt can any longer exist that the Salish tribes in former days had not only personal *súlia*, or totems, but also hereditary group-totems as well. The Sk'aúlit are reduced to a scattered village of a dozen houses — a few generations ago they numbered two or three hundred souls.

von Ihering (H. E. R.) *Bibliographia 1902-1904: Historia Natural e Anthropologia do Brazil.* (R. do Mus. Paul., S. Paulo, 1904, vi, 584-659.) Section D, pp. 607-615, relates to anthropology, — 10 titles, embracing works by Barbosa Rodrigues, A. B. Meyer, Theodor Koch, J. B. Steere, P. F. Vogt, Paul Ehrenreich, M. Schmidt.

— *Archeologia comparativa do Brazil.* (Ibid., 519-583, 4 pl.) Treats of archeology of Rio Grande do Sul and craniology of its primitive inhabitants, the *sambaquis* of southern Brazil, the extra-sambaquian culture of the State of S. Paulo, archeology of Bahia, archeology of the Amazonian region, the archeological provinces of Brazil and their relations with the neighboring regions (provinces: sambaquian south Brazilian, Bahian, Amazonian), data from early writings, etc. Bibliography of 53 titles. Von I. concludes that the Amazonian region of Brazil has been considerably affected by the Andean civilizations, but not the center or the south. Both the extra-Amazonian parts of Brazil and the eastern sections of Argentina possessed in prehistoric time no higher culture than that of the modern natives. A great part of the archeological objects from southern Brazil are to be attributed to the Calchaqui

culture, non-indigenous to that region. On the coast the dolichocephalic (Botocudo) and the brachycephalic (Guarani?) types, are represented, in prehistoric times, in the sambaquis.

Jacob (C.) *Contribution à l'étude de la morphologie des cerveaux des Indiens*, etc. (Rev. d. Mus. de La Plata, 1904, xii, extr., pp. 15, 7 pl.) Describes and figures brains of 4 Indians (2 Fuegians, 2 Araucanians), the anthropometric data concerning whom had been given by ten Kate (q. v.). Dr J. concludes that all four brains are up to the level of development of the average European brain. The Yahgan brain is rich in convolutions and that of the Alakaluf woman rich in secondary convolutions. In these Indian brains the parietal and temporal lobes are typically developed, while the frontal and occipital vary as with Europeans. No distinctly pathological anomalies occur.

de Jonghe (É.) *Histoire du Mexique.* Manuscrit français inédit du XVI^e siècle. (J. de la Soc. des Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S., II, 1-41.) Publishes for the first time a French MS. of the sixteenth century, treating of the origins of the three chief tribes, the Mexican calendar, various cosmogonic myths and legends, the life of the culture-hero Quetzalcoatl, etc. An index of Nahuatl terms is added. The Spanish original of the MS. de J. identifies with the lost *Antiguiedades Mexicanas* of the Franciscan de Olmos, mentioned by Mendieta. The translator was André Thévet, whose signature the French MS. bears. This is a very valuable discovery.

— "Amerikanistenklub" de Berlin. (Ibid., 168-171.) Résumés des proceedings of the February, 1904, meeting of the Berlin Americanist Club, at which papers were read by Dr Lehmann on the history of the Mexican codices and Hr Uhle on botanical explorations in South America.

ten Kate (H.) *Matériaux pour servir à l'anthropologie des Indiens de la République Argentine.* (Rev. d. Mus. de la Plata, 1904, xii, repr. pp. 27, 9 pl.) Gives psychological notes, anthropometric (post-mortem) data, osteological observations and notes on the brains of four Indians (Yahgan man, a Huilliche chief and a woman of the same tribe, an old Alakaluf woman), three of whom

were government prisoners. Also anthropometric measurements (living) and observations on three Araucans, three Tehuelches, and four Chiriguano. The results of an autopsy of the Yahgan are likewise given. The two Fuegians were mesocephalic, the two Araucans brachycephalic. Of the ten living Indians four were mesocephalic, the rest brachycephalic, the Tehuelches being very round-headed. The condition of the brains examined was such as to permit only certain details of observation. The brain-weights of the two males were average or ordinary, that of the woman small (see: Jakob). The author notes "the Japanese aspect of young Araucan children," while two of the Tehuelches "recalled, by their general aspect, certain fine types of the North American Indian (Yaqui, Pima)."

Koch (Th.) *Forschungsreise in Brasilien.* (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 281-283.) Notes on journeys, July-December, 1904, in the Caiary-Maupés region of Brazil, among the Kobéua (possessing mask-dances, etc.), Umáua, ill-treated by the whites, but taking vengeance; Tucano, Tariána, Pira-tapuyo, Uanána, Baniwa, Maku, etc. Dr K. obtained numerous vocabularies, photographs, ethnologic specimens, including some 100 dance-masks of the Kobéua, and some stone axes of curious form looked on as reliques. The language of the Umáua is "a pure Cariban dialect."

Latcham (R. E.) Notes on some ancient Chilean skulls and other remains. (J. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1904, XXXIV, 234-254, 2 pl.) Describes, with detailed measurements, 4 male and one female skull (all subdolichocephalic) found at an average depth of 4 ft. 9 in., in a quarry near Coquimbo. The evidence indicates submersion and upheaval subsequent to burial, and the ground "has not been disturbed for hundreds, perhaps for thousands of years." One male skull (subdolichocephalic) was from one of a number of shell-mounds about Coquimbo bay. With the female skeleton were found buried two mullers, a flat mortar-stone, and a flat stone amulet. With the others flint implements, some fragments of coarse pottery, etc., were found. The general type of these skulls "is quite distinct (even to a casual observer) from that of any other Chilean race which I have examined, including that of the

natives of the time of the Spanish Conquest." Several points of resemblance to Fuegian and Eskimo skulls are noted, which, L. considers, are racially cognate. L. adds a note by Dr Flores describing three ancient skulls from the island of Mocha, representing a mixture of the ancient race with the later Araucans.

Lehmann-Nitsche (R.) *Gefälschte ethnologische Gegenstände in Buenos Aires.* (Sonntags-Ztg., Buenos Aires, 1905, Heft 18, s. A., p. 1, 1 fg.) Brief account of spurious Indian objects (stone and bone axes, wooden statuettes with real but not Indian hair, etc.) manufactured by a certain M. Goireau of Lomas de Zamorra. Some fantastic pieces have been disposed of by him.

— El Congreso de Americanistas XIV Sesión — Stuttgart, 1904. Informe del Delegado de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad de Buenos Aires. (Rev. de la Univ., Buenos Aires, 1905, III, repr., pp. 52.) Report of Dr Lehmann-Nitsche as delegate to Stuttgart Congress of Americanists. Contains very good résumés of over 40 papers and addresses, some quite extensive, particularly those of Fraas, Jochelson, Hans Meyer, Plagemann, Kapff, Jonkheer van Panhuys.

Lejeal (L.) Emanuel Domenech. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, n. s., II, 131-132.) Note on the Abbé Domenech, whose recent death at Lyons, where he had lived long in retirement, recalls his *Livre des Sauvages* (1860), once much discussed and by many looked on as apocryphal. L. thinks critics have been too severe.

Marcel (G.) Gabriel Gravier. (Ibid., 137-138.) Brief sketch of G. Grabier, geographer of Rouen (d. aged 78), an authority of eminence on Norse and other early voyages to America.

McLane (A. C.) *Anthropology at Harvard.* (Iowa J. Hist. and Pol., Iowa City, 1905, III, 445-453.) Treats of the Peabody Museum and its collections, the propagators of anthropology at Harvard, anthropology in the curriculum, interest of students, instructors and courses, etc. The department is growing fast.

Mead (F. H.) The Peabody Museum of Harvard University. (Rec. of Past, Wash., 1905, IV, 68-79, 14 fgs.) Gives account of origin, arrangement, charac-

ter of exhibits (N. American Indian, Swiss lake dwellings, S. America, C. America and Mexico, Pacific islands, Japan, etc.). There are also an extensive osteological collection and a library of 3,000 volumes, besides 3,000 pamphlets. The Museum has its special publications. The civilizations of ancient America are particularly well represented, also the native tribes of California, Arizona, and prehistoric man of Delaware valley.

Meeting (The) of the Archeological Institute of America. (Ibid., 27-31, 1 fig.) Gives abstracts of papers by Messrs Norton, Eliot, Paton, Ward, Lummis, and Lythgoe.

Merriam (C. H.) Distribution of Indian tribes in the southern Sierra and adjacent parts of the San Joaquin valley, California. (Science, N. Y., 1904, N. S., XIX, 912-917.) According to Dr M., "in the Sierra the distribution of tribes conforms closely with certain faunal belts," and generally the "distribution of the Indians conforms closely with that of the faunal and floral areas." In California no Indians live in the boreal zones, and few, if any, in the upper half of the transition zone. The great majority live in a single life zone (the upper Sonoran), many in the lower Sonoran, and a few in the transition. The author lists 9 Yokuts and 7 Paiute tribes, with their locations, the former belonging to the hot valley and adjacent foot hills, the latter to the cooler ponderosa-pine belt of the mountains.

Monoyer (E.) Les Indiens Guatos de Matto-Grosso. (J. Soc. d. Amér. de Paris, 1905, N. S., II, 155-158.) Notes on physical characters (stature of men 1.65-1.75, women 1.55-1.70 meters), family (children 6-8, mixed breeds favor Guato), temperament (gentle, idle), fishing (shooting *pacu*), dwellings, clothing, music, dances (*courourou* and *siriri*), alcoholism, etc., obtained in 1900-1902. The Guatos are nominally Christians. Physically they are among the finest in South America.

Pepper (G. H.) An unusual Navaho medicine ceremony. (So. Wkmm., Hampton, Va., 1905, XXXIV, 228-235.) Brief account of the ceremony with sand-painting for cure of sore throat, said by medicine-man to be caused by nightly visits of eagle.

Preuss (K. Th.) Der Kampf der Sonne mit den Sternen in Mexiko. (Globus,

Brnschw., 1905, LXXXII, 136-146, 6 figs.) Discusses the ancient Mexican idea that the sun fights with the stars and the conquered are offered up in sacrifice. The stars were daily killed by the sun, sacrificed, fell down into the underworld, and rose again the next day. The identity of this process with the sacrificial death which the gods had to suffer to renew themselves and increase their power, there were transposed to the heavens. There was a complete parallel between the mundane and the celestial processes. The relations of festivals, etc., to this basal idea are discussed.

Rieck (Dr) Reisebilder aus Patagonien und von der chilenischen Küste. (Corr.-Bl. d. Deutschen Ges. f. Anthrop., München, 1904, XXXV, 46.) Contains some notes on the Fuegian Peshera.

Sapper (K.) Der Charakter der mittel-amerikanischen Indianer. (Globus, Brnschw., 1905, LXXXVII, 128-131.) Among the chief characteristics of the Central American Indians are: Stolidity and emotional control, noticeably in children, and more the result of adult example than family education. Moderation (but great tribal differences,—the Mayas are quick and more excitable than the Kekchi) in movement, language, gesture of the face, etc., but energy and intellectual qualities are, nevertheless well developed. Exceptionally (at festivals, etc.) they run riot for a time. Woman has an important rôle. Their childlikeness tempers their hate and vengeance. Begging was met with only among the Guatusos, to whom the missionaries once gave presents of clothing, etc. The Indian woman is very industrious; the man, too, accomplishes much, and has also persistence. In twelve years the author had nothing stolen by Indians. The southern Indians lie more barefacedly than the northern, but the lying of the aborigines has been exaggerated. European culture must not be rammed down the throat of an Indian.

Seler (E.) Mischformen mexikanischer Gottheiten. (Ibid., 110-112, 8 figs.) Describes briefly mixed-forms of Mexican deities, due to a sort of reaction against the systematization of the priestly school of the *tonalamatl* period,—different qualities are united in the same person. The deities discussed are Tepeyollotli, Xipe, Quetzalcoatl.

Smith (A. G.) Okoboji Indian skull measurements. (*Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.*, Iowa City, 1905, III, 435-441, 4 pl.) Gives chief measurements of 5 (others fragmentary) skulls from Okoboji mound. Three were dolichocephalic, two brachycephalic.

Smith (Harlan I.) An archeological expedition to the Columbia valley. (*Rec. of Past, Wash.*, 1905, IV, 119-127, 9 fgs.) Describes human figure made from antler, found in child's grave at Tampico, and other objects. Article is partly résuméed from *American Museum Journal* for January, 1904, and *Science* for April 8, 1904.

Tooker (W. W.) Meaning of some Indian names in Virginia. (*William and Mary Coll. Quart.*, Williamsburg, Va., 1905, XIV, 62-64.) Discusses etymology of Arrohetac, Cantaunkack, Capahowasick, Kecoughtan, Kiskiack, Nansamund, Paspahagh.

Vogt (Fr.) Yerba- und Holzgewinnung im Misiones-Territorium. (*Globus*, Brnshwg., 1905, LXXXVII, 248-254.) Describes *mate*-cultivation and lumbering in the Misiones territory of Argentina. Contains notes on the history of "Paraguay tea," now the "national drink" of the majority of the natives on the LaPlata.

Waldeyer (W.) Ueber meinen Aufenthalt in St. Louis und die Anthropologische Abteilung der Weltausstellung daselbst. (*Zeit. f. Ethnol.*, Berlin, 1905, XXXVII, 213-216.) Notes on trip to Mexico, etc. W. doubts the unity of the Indian stock of N. America, and considers the aborigines of ultimate Mongolian origin.

Ward (D. J. H.) Second yearly meeting of the Iowa Anthropological Association. (*Iowa J. Hist. and Pol.*, Iowa City, 1905, III, 422-458.) Account of proceedings and condensed report of papers by Starr, Ward, Smith, Brady, McLane, Veblen, Pratt (see these names).

— The investigation of the Okoboji mounds and the finds. (*Ibid.*, 427-435.) Describes excavations made in November, 1904, objects found, etc., chiefly human bones representing more than 30 individuals, though possibly 100 altogether had been buried in the mounds. Some of the uppermost finds (beads, iron, etc.) indicate contact with whites. Evidences of perhaps six different orders of burials occur. The lowest was a bone burial; those in the top were interred sitting.

Wintenberg (W. J.) French Canadian folk-tales. (*J. Amer. Folk-lore*, Boston, 1904, XVII, 265-267.) English texts of three brief tales: Transformation with animals, the evil eye, Jack with his lantern.

Wright (G. F.) The physical conditions in North America during man's early occupancy. (*Rec. of Past, Wash.*, 1905, IV, 15-26, 4 fgs., 6 maps.) Treats of the Trenton gravel data, Canadian boulders in Missouri, "Lansing man," etc. Author considers that "when we speak of glacial man in America, we do not necessarily imply an antiquity any greater than that which is now assigned to his more civilized brethren in Egypt and Babylonia."